

PP Candidates Challenge Old Parties on Korea, FEPC

Daily Worker

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GOP Bosses Shape War Line Behind Bitter Delegate Fight

By ROB F. HALL

CHICAGO, July 6.—Republican leaders this afternoon were attending to last minute details in preparation for tomorrow's opening of what will undoubtedly be, the most reactionary convention in the history of that party. Upstairs in the Conrad Hilton Hotel private conversation conferences between agents of Eisenhower and Taft and delegates were in progress as both major aspirants sought to sew up enough commitments to get past the 604 votes needed for nomination.

Downstairs in the lobby noisy little demonstrations, now for Taft, now for Eisenhower, were taking place. Demonstrators wore gaily painted caps, buttons the size of saucers, carried placards and rattled cowbells. At two o'clock a man named Hohensee held a press conference in which he plumped for the nomination of Gen. MacArthur who is now generally conceded to be the vice presidential nominee if Taft gets the top billing.

In the press room where several hundred newspaper men were busy, major interest was on the arithmetic of the race for delegates. The latest Associated Press tabulation gave Taft 530, Eisenhower 427, others 131, and uncommitted and disputed, 118. Speculation centered on the question of when and if heads of the uncommitted delegations, especially California, Michigan and Pennsylvania would reveal to whom their votes will go.

The opinion of most newsmen, for whatever that is worth, is that Taft has a slight edge in what is certain to be a close race. The convention will be called to order tomorrow morning at 11:30 but little will transpire until 8:30 p.m. when MacArthur will deliver the keynote speech. This speech is expected to constitute a big boost for Taft, but MacArthur supporters hope that, like William Jennings Bryan's Cross of Gold speech at the Democratic Convention in 1896 it will stampede the convention into naming MacArthur himself. If not that, at least they think it will guarantee him the nomination in case of an Eisenhower-Taft deadlock.

Whatever else MacArthur's key-speech does however it will certainly raise to a new pitch the GOP campaign against its favorite target, "Communism," and thus provide "justification" for the reactionary planks in the party platform.

These include of course a re-

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AMNESTY FOR BEN DAVIS

An Editorial

THREE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS have just been amnestied and let out of jail in West Germany. They join the hundreds of other murderers who have been amnestied by the direct intervention of the State Department. Washington is busy getting pardons and amnesties for these notorious racist killers.



BEN DAVIS

A vigorous people's campaign to get a presidential amnesty for Ben Davis is now under way. It is being received enthusiastically by the people of Harlem who know Ben Davis as one of their finest sons, twice elected to New York City Council, spokesman for all the people's needs.

Ben Davis won national fame as a patriotic, selfless spokesman for the people. It is a crime that he should stay in jail. He has committed no crime except the crime of having ideas which his persecutors don't like.

We urge all our readers, their friends and organizations to get into this Amnesty For Ben Davis campaign. We urge them to get petitions, put up posters, and whatever else the Provisional Committee at 217 W. 125 St., New York City, thinks necessary. Let us all write to President Truman urging amnesty for Ben Davis.

They're Stalling Our Passport to Cover The Olympics — HELP US GET IT

The Daily Worker's elementary right as a newspaper to send a sports reporter to cover 1952's biggest sports event, the Olympic Games, is in danger of being denied by the State Department. Friends of freedom of the press have a quick job to do to see that this unprecedented outrage does not occur.

Here are the facts. Our sports editor, Lester Rodney, has received his official press credentials through the U. S. Olympic Committee. He was okayed as one of the American applicants for the limited number of credentials by a committee of

nine sports editors set up by the Olympic Committee to select from the applicants the most representative group. Rodney has also obtained, and the Daily Worker has advanced the money for, travel and housing facilities in Helsinki, Finland, with the most cordial cooperation of those in charge both here and on the Finnish side. He is scheduled to leave by plane on Saturday, July 12, and return Aug. 3 at the conclusion of the games.

The routine application for the passport, which all other reporters got with no trouble in two weeks time, went in on June 9. On June

25, Rodney received a letter from R. B. Shipley, passport chief, advising that the application was "being considered." Nothing further was heard and on July 3 Rodney phoned the Department asking where his passport was. He was given a polite stall and advised to call back Wednesday when they "might know." That night he received a curt wire "Department awaiting necessary clearance your passport application and unable to state now when or if passport will be issued to you." —R. B. Shipley, chief, Passport Division.

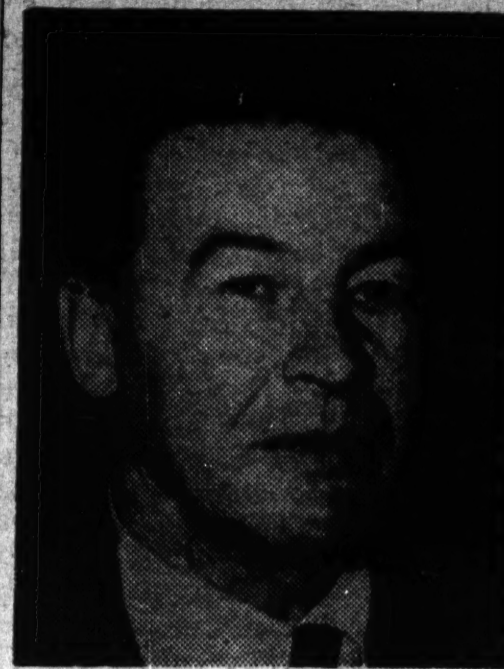
These stalling tactics, of course, can act exactly the same as an outright denial of the right of the Daily Worker to use its press credentials and cover the Olympics. The State Department may hope in this way to avoid the onus of a direct collision with freedom of the press, with the right of an American sports writer to cover a sports event. They can't get away with it.

Exactly what is this outrageous business of "clearance?" Clearance by whom and for what? Since when does the freedom of the press

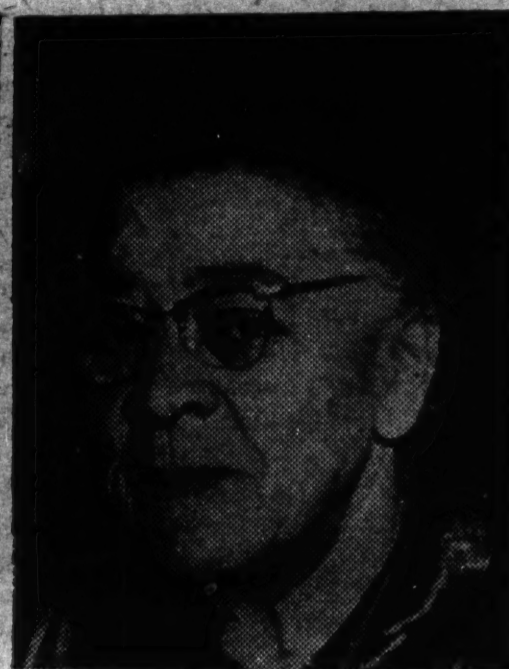
(Continued on Page 6)

By MICHAEL SINGER

CHICAGO, July 6.—The great Progressive Party peace convention wound up three days of serious and probing deliberations unmatched in independent political history today



VINCENT HALLINAN



MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS

after hearing acceptance speeches by the two candidates nominated by acclamation for President and Vice-President of the United States—Vincent Hallinan, imprisoned labor lawyer, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Negro editor, respectively.

The delegates voted unanimously to challenge the two old parties on the issue of peace, a Federal FEPC to ban discrimination against Negroes in industry, ending thought control for all Americans and a prompt return to a peacetime economy.

The nominating and seconding speeches and the acceptance of the candidates were the highlights of the convention. Coming after long hours of grueling panel sessions and hard-hitting floor discussions on adoption of the party's platform, the delegates—2,500 Negro and white fighters for peace from 46 states and Puerto Rico—set up a series of demonstrations that could be heard for blocks.

The delegates prepared to go home to their respective homes in 46 states and in Puerto Rico late this afternoon after completing formal election campaign apparatus and electing their national committee. Aside from the thrill of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominations, the main discussion among delegates today centered around the rank-and-file floor speeches made on Saturday to strengthen the party's platform.

These discussions, criticisms, proposals and amendments reflected the basic development of the

Progressive Party since 1948.

The composition of the speakers, most of them Negroes; the intense insistence on practical rather than generalized proposals and program; the alertness to fill gaps in the platform's section on peace and Negro rights; the statesmanlike militancy of the Negro, Puerto Rican, Japanese-American and Mexican-American delegates in pointing out defects and loosely-phrased principles in the fight to create unity for peace and civil liberties; the vigilance shown by speaker after speaker against tendencies to narrow the election issues; their demands that the platform boldly spell out every broad and coalition approach to embrace "all Americans of good will, regardless of party and viewpoint"—these rank-and-file characteristics made a profound contrast with the 1948 convention.

The Ashland Auditorium parley was a series of long, tough, demanding discussions at nine panel sessions and innumerable caucuses.

The big truth of this convention was that it did not accept a platform or a proposal without searching, studying, criticizing, examining and probing for what means to strengthen it.

For instance, there was George

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TAFT-EISENHOWER ROW MOCKS NATION

See Page 5

MILITANCY OF AFL MEMBERS REPORTED BY UNION'S CHIEF

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Top brass of the AFL is "deeply concerned" over the "militancy, resentment and dissatisfaction" in the ranks of its 8,000,000 members. This report comes from William F. Schnitzler, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, who is touring the country.

At the recently-concluded AFL Butchers' convention and at a press conference, Schnitzler, a young man (as AFL presidents go) from Chicago, said:

"Today there are strikes in industries where there hasn't been a walkout in 50 years. There is a growing militancy among the rank and file. There is a toughness, a violent feeling."

"Let me tell you, the presidents of AFL unions are deeply concerned. For that reason I decided to tour the country, talk to rank and file and local leaders and find out what is the reason for this resentment and dissatisfaction among our members."

Schnitzler's conclusions thus far were that the "general dissatisfaction" stems from "the growing spread between earnings and prices."

Another reason, he opined, was that the current Presidential campaign and the fights in connection with it have "confused" the workers. There may be some surprises shaping up on the political scene, he predicted.

"Mass insecurity best describes the attitude of the people at this time," Schnitzler said. "They can't stretch their dollars to meet the high cost of living. And it didn't help any for the President to talk about the steel situation over the radio. They have lost confidence in the political leaders."

He said that the "change of attitude" in rank and file AFL members "lead to react violently to issues where they didn't used to."

Minority opinions, he said, "are much more vociferously expressed than in the past. The

minority is becoming vocal."

The AFL leader pointed out to the Butchers' convention where there were lively floor fights over an increase in per capita tax and the method of the selection of union executive boards.

In both instances, a "vociferous" group carried on a battle for the lower per capita rate and for democratic elections.

"Why, the Butchers never had a convention like this in their history," exclaimed Schnitzler. "In some of our locals, the rank and file are actually rising over such things as negotiations. For years, the membership went along with whatever the leaders recommended. Now they vote down things. They take over meetings. They show complete dissatisfaction with things as they are."

"Hell," said Schnitzler, "this thing is ready to blow up." The Bakers' president described a complicated strike situation in

Seattle where a formerly passive membership refused to settle a walkout, apparently because of some particularly onerous employer demands.

"We had to go in there and take the local over," said Schnitzler. "The strikers refused to listen to us."

The situation has been aggravated by the enactment of anti-labor laws, Schnitzler declared. "We have had to put on extra staff members and organizers to conduct educational programs against bad laws and to get political work going," he said.

Though Schnitzler warned that both labor and political leaders will find themselves out in the cold unless they can find some way to answer the "dissatisfaction" of the people, he himself had no program to offer.

"I just want to say that this loss of confidence in leadership can lead to dangerous things, like what happened in Europe a few years ago," he said.

Frisco Dockers Resist Moves Of Lundeborg

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Longshoremen's Local 10 has issued a warning it will not stand for a "jurisdictional strike" made at the expense of Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union members and their jobs.

The big local also set up a 300-man strategy committee to handle the current waterfront crisis created by Lundeborg and his gun-shooting Sailors Union of the Pacific group.

Both actions were endorsed unanimously at a stop-work meeting at which a strongly-worded policy resolution, introduced by ILWU president Harry Bridges, was passed.

On the touchy question of loading ship stores, long ILWU work but now claimed by Lundeborg, the resolution said:

"Let the sailors do their work and we will do ours."

The resolution declared that the "principal remaining demand of the jurisdiction-raiding strike" is the "demand that long-shore jobs be turned over to the SUP gun-toters and hoodlums." It resolved: "ILWU will not tolerate any change in the status quo in regard to longshore jobs."

The union condemns the "gun-toting and gangsterism" now rapidly coming to be part of the maritime industry on the Pacific Coast due to Lundeborg's "raids and gangster warfare against other unions." The raiders, it said, have been promised longshore and steward jobs as a reward.

No Lundeborg gangsters or "organizers" will be allowed on ships or docks where Local 10 men are working unless they have been searched for guns and other weapons. Agreement on this protective measure will be sought with the employers.

ILWU calls on Sen. Estes Kefauver to conduct an investigation "into the attempt to introduce gangsterism, similar to that so rampant on New York waterfronts," to San Francisco and other West Coast ports.

Other ILWU locals on this coast, Hawaii and Alaska are asked to take similar action.

4 Calif. Smith Act Victims Ask Court OK On Testimony of 5 Civil Rights Experts

By CHARLES CLEEN

LOS ANGELES, July 6.—Motions to take testimony in written deposition from five noted non-Communist writers and scholars have been filed in federal court by four defendants in the Smith Act trial here.

If the motion is granted, those who will be asked to testify by deposition are:

• Roger N. Baldwin, New York, founder and director of the American Civil Liberties Union from 1917 to 1950, and now its national chairman.

• VERA Countryman, New Haven, Conn., law professor at Yale, author of many legal articles and a book on the Canwell committee, Washington state's un-American committee.

• Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Washington, D. C., chairman of the Democratic Action and special counsel to the CIO United Auto Workers.

• Osmond K. Fraenkel, New York, one of the nation's outstanding constitutional lawyers and author of "Our Civil Liberties."

• Fowler N. Harper, New Haven, professor of law at Yale, Dept. of Agriculture and author of many law review articles.

The defendants' motion was supported by a 13-page affidavit filed by William Schneiderman, chairman of the California Communist party acting as his own counsel.

The affidavit labelled the Smith Act, passed in 1940, "the first federal peace time sedition statute enacted since 1798."

As such, the affidavit said, this law "deprives persons of freedom of speech . . . assembly and for the right to petition for redress of grievances, all in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution."

Under the circumstance, of unconstitutionality, Schneiderman claimed, "a denial of the right to take (depositions) . . . would result in a failure of justice."

The Schneiderman affidavit pointed out that the Smith Act is, in effect, father to a "series of federal statutes affecting the interests of trade unions, the foreign born, and social, political and economic organizations."

It also gave rise to "certain Congressional committees and more particularly the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Committee."

tee," he charged.

This law, the motion said, lent its own repressive substance to the President's Loyalty Order of 1947 and the so-called subversive lists activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the enforcement of the loyalty order and the provisions of the Smith Act.

What is the validity of the government's use of this act?

"The prosecutions under the Smith Act have revealed no use of force and violence or any attempt to overthrow the government of the United States but have instead affected those who advocate peacefully the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism and ideas of basic social change."

"In sum total, there is a federal pattern of repressive legislation which equates the 'force and violence' concept of the Smith Act with critical dissent from official international and domestic governmental policies."

The Smith Act also gave rise to similar repression on state levels, the document points out.

There are "Little Smith Act" laws in 31 states, and in 15, Smith Act interpretations are used to deny the ballot to political parties. "A number of jurisdictions" exclude persons from public office or employment because of "alleged

'advocacy of forcible overthrow of government,' and teacher's oaths are enforced in 27 jurisdictions. Added to all this are municipal ordinances which go even farther than state and federal laws, sometimes excluding Communists "from residence in the municipality."

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

"Thus there exists," the Schneiderman affidavit says, "a persuasive governmental pattern on federal, state and local levels which stems principally from the 'force and violence' concept of the Smith Act."

All this has led to an atmosphere, Schneiderman charged, wherein speakers are silenced, artists, writers and scientists forbidden public voice and workers in industry forced to undergo "screening." Private hospitals enforce "loyalty" oaths and workers in mass communication mediums are black-listed.

The Smith Act has resulted in the jailing of hundreds for violations of that law or for insistence upon their Constitutional rights.

Tens of thousands, the government says, are marked for concentration camps because of laws of the Smith Act, according to the affidavit.

The Smith Act atmosphere has given rise to Ku Klux Klan violence and demands for "all Com-

Smith Act Trial In Hawaii Is Set for Sept. 29

HONOLULU, July 6.—The

trial date for the Hawaii Smith Act case has been set for Sept. 29. Federal Judge Jon Wiig, recently appointed to replace Judge Delbert Metzger, will hear the case.

Sept. 22 was set as the date for hearing on a defense motion for reconsideration of trial motions denied earlier by Judge J. Frank McLaughlin. These included motions for separate trials, for dismissal of the indictments on the grounds of illegally obtained evidence through wire-tapping and on other constitution points.

Communists to get out of town, and acts of violence break-out in different parts of the nation—in Peekskill, N. Y., in Birmingham, in Cicero and in Miami."

LAWYERS ATTACKED

Schneiderman's attack on the Smith Act blueprints the creeping paralysis which has come upon the schools and libraries to the extent that "an actual book-burning has already taken place in Sapulpa, Okla."

Now the attack has extended to the legal profession resulting in the refusal by lawyers to defend people involved in political cases, and in some attempts to disbar attorneys who serve the oaths they took to defend the defenseless.

MARGARET NELSON FIGHTS TO FREE STEVE

By ART SHIELDS

Steve Nelson's wife Margaret came to New York last week to get help to free her husband from prison.

Steve was flung behind the four foot-thick granite walls of the Allegheny County Prison in Pittsburgh on June 26. Judge Harry M. Montgomery, a leader of the "Americans Battling Communism" group, denied bail when he told Steve that his appeal was denied. And Montgomery has indicated he will deny bail again when he sentences Steve on "sedition" charges next Thursday, July 10.

The maximum sentence under the fascist state "sedition" law of Pennsylvania is 20 years.

"They want to keep Steve in prison for life," said Margaret Nelson. "But I don't think the American people will let them do it."

The Allegheny County Prison was built 70 years ago. It is a grim ugly place—one of the most evil penal houses in America. Men's



Steve and Margaret Nelson with their two children.



'Battle of the Books' Spreading in France

By PIERRE GAMARRA

PARIS—A literary event of great importance has been taking place in France within the last two years. It is known as the Battle of Books. What does this expression mean?

In its first phase, which is still going on, the Battle of Books takes place in the following way. Writers, novelists, essayists and poets go to a French Department to visit the town and villages there. They meet workers, peasants, civil servants, housewives, teachers, intellectuals. Conversation takes place, a wide variety of questions are asked, and the books are sold and distributed. Let us say at once that these meetings, debates and discussions are always very successful.

Of course, there are not banal discussions dealing with just any subject. This Battle of Books has an aim, the defense of books of peace and progress, whether they are modern works or the rich and fine literary heritage left to us by the writers of the past. In fact, these books are in danger. And this danger threatens them at every stage of their existence. From production to distribution powerful millionaire trusts are trying to capture the market, aided by the increase in the price of paper and printing expenses which threaten the existence of small firms.

Healthy literature has enemies. A tremendous campaign of perversion and debasement of people's minds has been launched against it. Books and illustrated newspapers in millions of copies try to accustom people to violence, murder and perversion. There is a "literature" of gangsterism, prostitution and degradation.

It is clear that we are not only dealing with a "literary" problem but with psychological propaganda in general. Has not the old cry of oppression and fascism always been—death to knowledge, death to culture? When the mind is stifled it is easier to gag freedom and to lead the people to horrible slaughter.

It is against these grave dangers that progressive writers and all the friends of good books are making a stand. It is the concern of all decent men to preserve the national heritage.

But very quickly the first phase of the Battle of Books was shown to be inadequate. Certainly, a conversation between a writer and the public always creates a great deal of interest; it is something quite new and valuable. It was important to follow it with concrete achievement, both simple and practical. We had to help the book make its way. We had to help to organize understanding.

That is how the idea originated for a small library, modest perhaps but compiled with care, costing little and helping the new reader to take his first steps into the great realm of books.

Thus was born the "Battle of the Books Libraries Center." It is, of course, a non-commercial organization, whose essential aim is to promote the distribution of books.

Its motto is clear: to put the book of peace and progress within the reach of the hand and pocket of the reader.

Taking account of the experience gained from the first meetings and opinions expressed, the Center put at the disposal of its members three types of libraries in 27, or 79 volumes for 5,000, 10,000 or 15,000 francs respectively. (350 francs equals one dollar) These prices are obviously calculated at rock bottom. The books are accompanied by a clear and simple catalogue and index cards which facilitates the work of the librarian or person responsible.

These little libraries prospered

within a few months after the first ones were established. To a certain extent they exist throughout France: in hairdressing parlors and grocery shops, at pit-heads, in cloakrooms, canteens, labor exchanges, youth clubs, women's committees, etc.

When the housewife does her weekly shopping she chooses at the same time a volume of Balzac or Hugo, a book by Aragon, Romain Rolland or Andre Stil. The worker has a modest but precious little bookrack near his work-bench where he can choose the best pages, the healthy and thrilling pages of French and world literature. He will read Amade or de Coster, Fadayev or Dickens, Jack London or Fucik.

To be sure there are still only a few hundreds of these Battle of the Books Libraries in France. It is many and yet very few. Every day, however, will bring still more, and we can foresee without fear of contradiction that there will soon be a network of thousands of reading corners, friendly places which are also places for discussions, the exchange of ideas, and the broadening of points of view.

A very large public is being introduced to culture. Thousands of organizers are being trained, thousands of readers are becoming aware that beautiful works are also good works and that one can also fight for peace and independence by defending the independence of culture.

Supported by Factory Committees, many Battle of the Books Libraries have already been set up both in large and small factories. And in this way it has been possible to observe many things.

In the first place, it is necessary to put the book within easy reach of the reader.

A very large and important library is extremely useful, but if the worker has to make a long

journey to choose his books, or if the catalogue deters him by its magnitude, then he will put his choice of a book off until tomorrow. That is where the small BBL (Battle of the Books Library) comes in, making the new reader's first steps easy. This small BBL thus serves as a beginning or a nucleus of a larger library.

The workers of an Ivory sheet-metal works wrote to the BBL Center saying that they had made a discovery in setting up their first library.

Up to then, this task had been considered a secondary one, which could be given to anyone.

Actually, the workers showed an extraordinary interest in the books. After being handled by several readers, the books are in excellent condition, well covered, respected and loved. The worker takes the book home with him. He is not the only one to read it. His wife and children also read the book from the BBL. Discussions have begun round the work benches. They are buying the literature of peace and progress instead of the shocking, violently-illustrated stories.

The first BBL set up in France can be found in the miners district of St. Etienne, in the Couriot pits. It is extraordinarily successful. Its books are always on loan.

Another BBL in a metal factory in a Paris suburb has just extended its activity. To interest the readers of Les Miserables, it organized a Victor Hugo exhibition on the occasion of 150th anniversary of the poet's birth. We could go on giving examples.

Thus, thanks to the Battle of the Books Libraries, culture is no longer abstract, distant and as inaccessible as had been pretended. It is alive and very near. A book becomes a loved companion and is also a friend which brings people together and makes friends.

16mm Peace Film Reconstruction By Quakers Available

The Society of Friends (Quakers) has produced a 15-minute peace film which is available on 16mm at a small rental fee. The film pleads for great power negotiations to restore world peace. One important point is made following shots of school children huddled beneath their desks in a civilian defense rehearsal.

"Peace is the best civilian defense" says the commentator.

For further information write to the Friends Service Committee 1830 Sutter St. San Francisco.

The London New Statesman and Nation has been poking fun at Hollywood blarney on alleged Biblical films. When 'David and Bathsheba' was introduced to England, posters called it "the Bible's most flaming story of transgression... A tremendous cast of thousands recreate a world of passion and fire." Announcing some "coming soon" films The New Statesman and Nation spoofed: "Thrill to a new kind of love—Bolder than 'Too Far, Mr. Potiphar.' Better than 'I Was A Sodomite for the FBI.' Next week at your neighborhood theatre—'Mr. Lot Goes to Town.'"

Trial of Hollywood producer Sidney Buchman on contempt of Congress charges stemming out of his recent refusal to cooperate with the House Un-American Committee has been postponed, possibly till fall, because of the illness of Judge F. Dickinson Letters. The trial was scheduled to begin this week.

The Soviet film 'Ivan the Terrible' (made by the late Sergie Eisenstein) was seen on television the other day... in Mexico City.

THE NEGRO FREEDMAN. Life Conditions of the American Negro in the early years after Emancipation. By Henderson H. Donald. Schuman. New York. \$4.270 pp.

'The Negro Freedman' repeats, in one form or another, most of the myths of Southern white apologists for white supremacy concerning the Reconstruction era. The thesis of this work, by the author, formerly of Howard University and now of Livingston College faculty, is that the freed Negro was a total failure in his new life because his "previous existence in slavery... was no preparation for living in a free society."

It is a measure of the standards of this book that "free society," without elaboration or defense, is considered an adequate description of the oppressive, white supremacist plantation economy which, from the Civil War until today, has held sway in the South.

To conform to this pattern, the Negro is described as superstitious, illiterate, credulous, grotesquely caricaturing the white voting class.

The author repeatedly emphasizes that the Negro members of the Reconstruction legislatures and other Negro office-holders were "illiterate" and that their deliberations were "judicious."

This is the picture of the Negro which the most rabid anti-Negro historians of Reconstruction have perpetuated. But Negro and white historians like W. E. B. DuBois, Herbert Aptheker and others have long since shown, by the record, the falsity of this stereotype. There is no longer any valid excuse for a writer to swallow, in the slightest degree, the unscientific gossip and smears which reactionary bourgeois historians have passed off as Reconstruction history.—R. F.

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The 'Times' and Satchel Paige

"SATCHEL GAINS HIS GOAL" was the title of an editorial in the New York Times the other day. It was about Satchel Paige being named to the American League team for the annual Allstar game Tuesday.

Said the editorial: "Satchel Paige is the great Negro baseball player—some say greatest—who had the misfortune to be born 25 years too soon." It also praises Casey Stengel, manager of the American League team who made the pitching selections, for having done something "wonderful."

To put it bluntly, this kind of patronizing bilge is just sickening coming from papers which never did a thing to get Satchel Paige into the big leagues all the long years he was kept out by jimcrow, and it's about time somebody said so.

Exactly where was the New York Times 15 years ago when Paige, then the greatest pitcher in the land by far, challenged the sportsmanship of the American people through an interview in the Daily Worker, the only paper which even mentioned the fact of baseball jimcrow, let alone fought it!

In the issue of Sept. 16, 1937, this writer interviewed Paige at the Hotel Olga in Harlem. Paige said the following: "Just let them take a vote of the baseball fans as to whether they want us in the game or not. I've been all over the country and I know it would be 100-1 for us."

He also said: "Let the winners of the World Series play us (a Negro Allstar team headed by Paige) just one game at the Yankee Stadium—and if we don't beat them before a packed house they don't have to pay us! . . . No allstar team of major leaguers has ever beaten us on the Pacific Coast in after the season games. And they had some ball players trying. Joe DiMaggio, Charley Gehring, Pepper Martin, Dizzy Dean, Babe Herman and others. There must be something wrong somewhere. Must be just a few men who don't want us to play big league ball. The players are OK and the crowds are with us."

The Daily Worker made Paige's challenge available to all New York papers, including the Times. It was not "fit to print."

Satchel Paige, the greatest pitcher of modern times, should have played in at least 15 Allstar games by now (they began in 1933). His name should be in the big league record books alongside of and probably above those of Christy Mathewson, Walter Johnson, Grover Cleveland Alexander and the like. The very history of baseball, of Allstar winners, of pennant winners and World Series winners, would have been different with a pitcher of Paige's monumental stature in there as he should have been from possibly 1927 on.

The New York Times and all the other papers that aided and abetted the jimcrows with their silence all the long years cannot make up to Satchel Paige, to the late Josh Gibson and all the other Negro stars known and unknown, by slushy editorials about Paige now.

"The misfortune to be born 25 years too soon." Isn't that really something! It was his fault for not knowing when to be born!

Nor is Paige "the great Negro baseball player—some say the greatest." He was the greatest pitcher, white or Negro. And Casey Stengel did nothing "wonderful," and handed out no favors. Paige at the age of 45 solidly earned his spot on the Allstars with the most spectacular relief pitching seen in years. Hurling for a losing, weak-hitting team he has won six, directly saved nine more going to the other pitchers' credit and pitched brilliantly in vain in others. In one night game in Washington he went seven scoreless innings to win in the 17th. Then he hurled ten more scoreless relief innings through the 18th in a tie called by a curfew. And in Cleveland last week he went 10 more scoreless innings in relief for his weak-hitting team and finally tried to lose in the 19th in the wee hours of the morning.

At about one-fourth of what he was he is still an allstar pitcher. And for the fact that baseball is graced by his presence even in his post-peak years, fans certainly owe no thanks to the New York Times.

Olympic Sportsmanship

THERE ARE THOSE, of course, who are trying to use the fact that the Soviet Union is competing in the 1952 Olympic Games to help whip up the profitable war fervor. You've heard them: We've gotta beat the Russians! They must not win a single event! Stuff like that. (These are usually the same people who wanted to keep the Russians out of the Olympics because "they would bring politics into sports.")

For instance, Dun & Bradstreet, the big business credit rating outfit, in donating space in its magazine "Dun's Review" for the laudatory purpose of raising enough money to finance the full U.S. Olympic team, does it with great big headlines:

WILL RUSSIA BEAT THE U. S.?

That's the big question of the Games, it goes on to say. Not international competition in friendship.

But this perversion of the meaning of sports and sportsmanship is not making any great headway that anyone can see among athletes and fans.

This is what a famed sportscaster and ex-Olympic sprinter, Marty Glickman, recently had to say about the subject. "We should not raise money to beat the Russians," he said, "we should

(Continued on Page 8)

'Cover the Olympics' Fund

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

To Ask Candidates Back Peace Platform

CHICAGO. — Five hundred Chicagoans met here last week to mark their observance of the second anniversary of the Korean war with a mutual pledge to strengthen their efforts to bring that war to a halt.

The meeting, held at Temple Hall under the auspices of the Chicago Chapter of the American Peace Crusade, thundered a unanimous "Aye" to the proposal by Prof. Robert Morse Lovett that all Illinois candidates for Congress be asked to support a peace platform in the new Congress. The gathering voted to launch a petition campaign addressed to the candidates, asking their support for exchange of all prisoners of war, ending the war in Korea immediately and settlement of the peace through a meeting of the major world powers.

KEYNOTING the spirit of the

occasion, Mrs. Idell Umbles, leader of Chicago Women for Peace and chairman of the meeting, declared: "We are here to commemorate the millions of needless deaths brought about by this shameful war, and to summon new forces in our patriotic battle for peace."

Stanley Nowak, former State Senator from Michigan, warned "there is grave danger that Germany will become a second Korea." He urged protests against ratification of the German peace treaty. Nowak, a leader of the Polish people's movement in Detroit, charged that the pact would restore power to former Nazi militarists and encourage their aggression against East Germany and the rest of Europe.

Fred Stover, president of the Iowa Farmers Union, brought greetings from his organization, pledging its solidarity with all peace forces. Reviewing the unprecedented destruction of the Korean war, Stover asserted: "Calling it a 'small war' is a dangerous delusion; its casualties outnumber the total casualties of all wars in the history of mankind, barring the two World Wars and the Civil War."

THE FARM LEADER described the world peace movement as "the greatest movement of man's history—of which I am proud to be a member."

He called for the setting aside of all differences among people everywhere, for unity on the issue of peace.

Detroit Poll Registration At 900,000, All-Time Record

DETROIT. — Over 900,000 voters have registered in Detroit, 200,000 higher than at any other time.

A decisive role will be played by labor, the Negro people, the farmers, women and youth.

Politicians are beating on the doors of union halls for backing. The early starters are finding that people are asking their stand on life and death issues.

First is how to get the war ended in Korea; reduce prices; steady employment (this is a big issue in Michigan where 100,000 are unemployed because the war economy has meant layoffs); FEPC to start putting a halt to employers' "white only" discriminatory hiring policies. Civil rights is a great issue here, repeal of the Trucks Act, anti-labor Bonine and Hutcheson Acts and strengthening the Digs. Civil Rights law to take

away licenses of public places who refuse to serve Negroes.

The struggle of the Negro people for more representation in legislative bodies has reached new heights, as seen by the fact that an all-time high number of Negro candidates have filed for office. Two years ago, seven Negro candidates filed, this year 14 filed.

Center of attention will be the race in the First Congressional District where former State Senator Chas. Diggs, Sr. is a candidate for Congress.

His son, Chas. Diggs, Jr. filed for re-election in the Third Senatorial. Filing for re-election is incumbent Edgar Currie for State Legislature. Mr. Currie recently polled the highest vote for vice president at the State CIO convention among 30-some candidates.

UAW Flint Chevy Heads Back Lewis T-H Fight Fund DeSoto Leaflet Urges Steel Strike Support

DETROIT.—A leaflet calling for support to the striking steel workers was issued by Chrysler UAW unionists and asked auto workers "How would you feel if Chrysler Corporation said you must work for:

- "1—Straight time on Saturday and Sunday.
- "2—About 30 cents an hour less than you make now.
- "3—More speedup and less union rights?"

The leaflet says this is what the

steel bosses and Truman call an "emergency" while the newspapers print a lot of poppycock about legal court decisions, hiding the real facts.

The leaflet tells some more facts like:

- (a) Nearly 60 percent of all steel workers earn less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics "modest but liveable" budget.
- (b) The lower paid one-third of the 288,000 workers at U.S. Steel average only \$1.41 an hour.
- (c) Production has increased 40.5 percent per man since 1939.
- (d) Profits in 1939 for the steel companies were 156 million, in 1951 then went up to one billion eight hundred and three million dollars.
- (e) The steel workers are denied the much-wanted union shop.

The Chrysler unionists urge all UAW locals give full support to the steel workers' demands and for local officers to map action for the members to carry out.

John L. Lewis's call for labor unity should be joined in by all organized labor because if the steel workers are beaten no union is safe, the leaflet adds.

FLINT.—Tony O'Brien, newly-elected president of the Chevrolet Local 659 here, called for Phil Murray, William Green, John L. Lewis, Walter Reuther and the heads of the railroad unions to stand solidly together backing the striking steel workers.

As editor of the union newspaper, O'Brien writes in "The Searchlight" that Big Business has formed an alliance to smash the steel workers, therefore organized labor should follow Lewis' offer of ten million dollars to fight the Taft-Hartley Law with similar cooperation.

"Now is the time to throw aside factional differences of the great unions and join in a fight against the reactionary Big Business and its representatives. The steel strike will effect the wages and working conditions of all labor in the U.S.A. Where steel goes so will labor," O'Brien writes.

Why let the other fellow do the fighting in this one, he asks, "it is our fight, let's pitch in." He points out that the steel workers are fighting for many of the things the auto workers fought for.

STEP UP PETITION DRIVE FOR PLACE ON THE BALLOT

CHICAGO.—Plans for a stepped-up petition drive for a place on the ballot were announced here by leaders of the Illinois Progressive Party.

"The Chicago Convention of the Progressive Party will be a powerful stimulus to all Chicago—our first action in support of that historic convention and its decisions will be a high gear drive to win signatures in Cook County for the Progressive Party State and National tickets," said J. H. Wishart, Progressive Party State Director.

Signatures collected in Chicago already total more than 15,000. Mobilizing in neighborhoods, beaches and parks, Progressives have carried the drive for free elections in Illinois all through Chicago in June.

WHILE Chicago work con-

tinues in July, Progressives will also tackle the giant job of signature collection in counties throughout the state. Nearby counties will be visited by teams of volunteers over weekends. More distant counties will be covered by volunteer teams operating for a full week of signature gathering. In a substantial number of counties, signature gathering will be carried through by individuals responding to the Progressive Party ads which offered \$150 for 300 valid signatures in a county.

The downstate campaign is under the direction of William H. Miller.

In addition to signature gathering to meet the technical requirements of the law, Progressives have mapped a campaign of action to break the bipartisan conspiracy which in 1948 and 1950 denied the PP a place on the ballot.

'ON THE SCOREBOARD'

(Continued from Page 7)

raise money to send our athletes to take part. That is our main goal. . . .

The Daily News Inquiring Photographer the other day at the Touchdown Club luncheon to raise money for the Olympic team asked the question, "What was your reaction to the news that the Russians will participate in the Olympics this year?"

Here are some of the interesting answers: Harry D. Henshel, veteran Olympic figure now co-chairman of the NY Olympic Committee: "It can't do any harm and it might do some good to have common men meet common men. The ordinary Russian must be as interested in the personality of the average American as we are curious about him. Russian athletes may have minds as open as ours."

Jim Connolly, first American winner in Olympic Games: "The Olympics should be open to allcomers. It's good to bring various nationalities together in sports. . . ."

Fritz Pollard, Jr., Olympic high hurdles in 1920: "I'm as pleased as I am surprised to see them accept the invitation to participate. Maybe a new diplomacy will be born. Who knows?"

LeRoy Campbell, Olympic half mile selection, 1916: "I feel that the Olympics would not be truly representative if all countries were not invited to compete. Will Rogers once said: 'I never met a man I didn't like.' A meeting might follow Rogers' thought."

Col. Alexander M. Weyand, Olympic wrestler, 1920: "I was glad to read the news and I am heartily in favor of Russian participation. We know very little about the Russian people because of the Iron Curtain and their participation is certain to add much interest."

This doesn't sound like Dun & Bradstreet's "sportsmanship." It is much more typical of how people really feel.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

TONIGHT is the first class of the course "White Chauvinism: Its Cause and Cure" with Dollie Mason. This and many other interesting courses are offered in the summer term of the Jefferson School. There is still time to register and attend classes. Catalogs are available at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

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IN VARIOUS COLOURS
MUSIC BY SHOSTAKOVICH
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PP Candidates Challenge Old Parties on Korea, FEPC

Daily Worker

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GOP Bosses Shape War Line Behind Bitter Delegate Fight

By ROB F. HALL

CHICAGO, July 6.—Republican leaders this afternoon were attending to last minute details in preparation for tomorrow's opening of what will undoubtedly be the most reactionary convention in the history of that party. Upstairs in the Conrad Hilton Hotel private conversation conferences between agents of Eisenhower and Taft and delegates were in progress as both major aspirants sought to sew up enough commitments to get past the 604 votes needed for nomination.

Downstairs in the lobby noisy little demonstrations, now for Taft, now for Eisenhower, were taking place. Demonstrators wore gaily painted caps, buttons the size of saucers, carried placards and rattled cowbells. At two o'clock a man named Hohensee held a press conference in which he plumped for the nomination of Gen. MacArthur who is now generally conceded to be the vice presidential nominee if Taft gets the top billing.

In the press room where several hundred newspaper men were busy, major interest was on the arithmetic of the race for delegates. The latest Associated Press tabulation gave Taft 530, Eisenhower 427, others 131, and uncommitted and disputed, 118. Speculation centered on the question of when and if heads of the uncommitted delegations, especially California, Michigan and Pennsylvania would reveal to whom their votes will go.

The opinion of most newsmen, for whatever that is worth, is that Taft has a slight edge in what is certain to be a close race. The convention will be called to order tomorrow morning at 11:30 but little will transpire until 8:30 p.m. when MacArthur will deliver the keynote speech. This speech is expected to constitute a big boost for Taft, but MacArthur supporters hope that, like William Jennings Bryan's Cross of Gold speech at the Democratic Convention in 1896 it will stampede the convention into naming MacArthur himself. If not that, at least they think it will guarantee him the nomination in case of an Eisenhower-Taft deadlock.

Whatever else MacArthur's key-speech does however it will certainly raise to a new pitch the GOP campaign against its favorite target, "Communism," and thus provide "justification" for the reactionary planks in the party platform.

These include, of course a re-

(Continued on Page 6)

AMNESTY FOR BEN DAVIS

An Editorial

THREE NAZI WAR CRIMINALS have just been amnestied and let out of jail in West Germany. They join the hundreds of other murderers who have been amnestied by the direct intervention

of the State Department. Washington is busy getting pardons and amnesties for these notorious racist killers.

But Washington keeps in prison noble and patriotic Americans for the "crime" of "conspiring to teach and advocate" their views.

The great Negro peoples leader, Benjamin J. Davis, along with his fellow victims under the Smith Act frame-ups, has now spent one full year in the Terre Haute, Ind., federal prison this week.

BEN DAVIS

A vigorous people's campaign to get a presidential amnesty for Ben Davis is now under way. It is being received enthusiastically by the people of Harlem who know Ben Davis as one of their finest sons, twice elected to New York City Council, spokesman for all the people's needs.

Ben Davis won national fame as a patriotic, selfless spokesman for the people. It is a crime that he should stay in jail. He has committed no crime except the crime of having ideas which his persecutors don't like.

We urge all our readers, their friends and organizations to get into this Amnesty For Ben Davis campaign. We urge them to get petitions, put up posters, and whatever else the Provisional Committee at 217 W. 125 St., New York City, thinks necessary. Let us all write to President Truman urging amnesty for Ben Davis.

They're Stalling Our Passport to Cover The Olympics — HELP US GET IT

The Daily Worker's elementary right as a newspaper to send a sports reporter to cover 1952's biggest sports event, the Olympic Games, is in danger of being denied by the State Department. Friends of freedom of the press have a quick job to do to see that this unprecedented outrage does not occur.

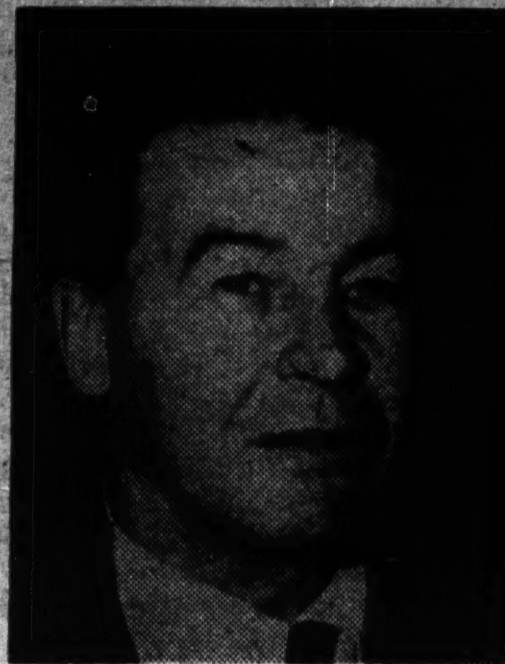
Here are the facts. Our sports editor, Lester Rodney, has received his official press credentials through the U. S. Olympic Committee. He was okayed as one of the American applicants for the limited number of credentials by a committee of

nine sports editors set up by the Olympic Committee to select from the applicants the most representative group. Rodney has also obtained, and the Daily Worker has advanced the money for, travel and housing facilities in Helsinki, Finland, with the most cordial cooperation of those in charge both here and on the Finnish side. He is scheduled to leave by plane on Saturday, July 12, and return Aug. 3 at the conclusion of the games.

The routine application for the passport, which all other reporters got with no trouble in two weeks time, went in on June 9. On June

By MICHAEL SINGER

CHICAGO, July 6.—The great Progressive Party peace convention wound up three days of serious and probing deliberations unmatched in independent political history today



VINCENT HALLINAN



MRS. CHARLOTTA BASS

after hearing acceptance speeches by the two candidates nominated by acclamation for President and Vice-President of the United States—Vincent Hallinan, imprisoned labor lawyer, and Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, Negro editor, respectively.

The delegates voted unanimously to challenge the two old parties on the issue of peace, a Federal FEPC to ban discrimination against Negroes in industry, ending thought control for all Americans and a prompt return to a peacetime economy.

The nominating and seconding speeches and the acceptance of the candidates were the highlights of the convention. Coming after long hours of grueling panel sessions and hard-hitting floor discussions on adoption of the party's platform, the delegates—2,500 Negro and white fighters for peace from 46 states and Puerto Rico—set up a series of demonstrations that could be heard for blocks.

The delegates prepared to go home to their respective homes in 46 states and in Puerto Rico late this afternoon after completing formal election campaign apparatus and electing their national committee. Aside from the thrill of the Presidential and Vice - Presidential nominations, the main discussion among delegates today centered around the rank-and-file floor speeches made on Saturday to strengthen the party's platform.

These discussions, criticisms, proposals and amendments reflected the basic development of the

Progressive Party since 1948.

The composition of the speakers, most of them Negroes; the intense insistence on practical rather than generalized proposals and program; the alertness to fill gaps in the platform's section on peace and Negro rights; the statesmanlike militancy of the Negro, Puerto Rican, Japanese-American and Mexican-American delegates in pointing out defects and loosely-phrased principles in the fight to create unity for peace and civil liberties; the vigilance shown by speaker after speaker against tendencies to narrow the convention issues; their demands that the platform boldly spell out every broad and coalition approach to embrace "all Americans of good will, regardless of party and viewpoint"—these rank-and-file characteristics made a profound contrast with the 1948 convention.

The Ashland Auditorium parley was a series of long, tough, demanding discussions at nine panel sessions and innumerable caucuses.

The big truth of this convention was that it did not accept a platform or a proposal without searching, studying, critically examining and probing for ways and means to strengthen it.

For instance, there was George (Continued on Page 6)

These stalling tactics, of course, can act exactly the same as an outright denial of the right of the Daily Worker to use its press credentials and cover the Olympics. The State Department may hope in this way to avoid the onus of a direct collision with freedom of the press, with the right of an American sports writer to cover a sports event. They can't get away with it.

Exactly what is this outrageous business of "clearance?" Clearance by whom and for what? Since when does the freedom of the press (Continued on Page 6)

TAFT-EISENHOWER ROW MOCKS NATION

See Page 5

MILITANCY OF AFL MEMBERS REPORTED BY UNION'S CHIEF

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Top brass of the AFL is "deeply concerned" over the "militancy, resentment and dissatisfaction" in the ranks of its 8,000,000 members. This report comes from William F. Schnitzler, president of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, who is touring the country.

At the recently-concluded AFL Butchers' convention and at a press conference, Schnitzler, a young man (as AFL presidents go) from Chicago, said:

"Today there are strikes in industries where there hadn't been a walkout in 50 years. There is a growing militancy among the rank and file. There is a toughness, a violent feeling."

"Let me tell you, the presidents of AFL unions are deeply concerned. For that reason I decided to tour the country, talk to rank and file and local leaders and find out what is the reason for this resentment and dissatisfac-

tion among our members." Schnitzler's conclusions thus far were that the "general dissatisfaction" stems from "the growing spread between earnings and prices."

Another reason, he opined, was that the current Presidential campaign and the fights in connection with it have "confused" the workers. There may be some surprises shaping up on the political scene, he predicted.

"Mass insecurity best describes the attitude of the people at this time," Schnitzler said. "They can't stretch their dollars to meet the high cost of living. And it didn't help any for the President to talk about the steel situation over the radio. They have lost confidence in the political leaders."

He said that the "change of attitude" in rank and file AFL members "tend to react violently to issues where they didn't used to." Minority opinions, he said, "are much more vociferously expressed than in the past. The

minority is becoming vocal." The AFL leader pointed out to the Butchers' convention where there were lively floor fights over an increase in per capita tax and the method of the selection of union executive boards.

In both instances, a "vociferous" group carried on a battle for the lower per capita rate and for democratic elections.

"Why, the Butchers never had a convention like this in their history," exclaimed Schnitzler. "In some of our locals, the rank and file are actually rioting over such things as negotiations. For years, the membership went along with whatever the leaders recommended. Now they vote down officials. They take over meetings. They show complete dissatisfaction with things as they are."

"Hell," said Schnitzler, "this thing is ready to blow up."

The Bakers' president described a complicated strike situation in

Seattle where a formerly passive membership refused to settle a walkout, apparently because of some particularly onerous employer demands.

"We had to go in there and take the local over," said Schnitzler. "The strikers refused to listen to us."

The situation has been aggravated by the enactment of anti-labor laws, Schnitzler declared. "We have had to put on extra staff members and organizers to conduct educational programs against bad laws and to get political work going," he said.

Though Schnitzler warned that both labor and political leaders will find themselves out in the cold unless they can find some way to answer the "dissatisfaction" of the people, he himself had no program to offer.

"I just want to say that this loss of confidence in leadership can lead to dangerous things, like what happened in Europe a few years ago," he said.

Frisco Dockers Resist Moves Of Lundeborg

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—Longshoremen's Local 10 has issued a warning it will not stand for unanimously at a stop-work meeting berg's "jurisdictional strike" made at the expense of Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union members and their jobs.

The big local also set up a 300-man strategy committee to handle the current waterfront crisis created by Lundeborg and his gun-shooting Sailors Union of the Pacific goons.

Both actions were endorsed unanimously at a stop-work meeting at which a strongly-worded policy resolution, introduced by ILWU president Harry Bridges, was passed.

On the touchy question of loading ship stores, long ILWU work but now claimed by Lundeborg, the resolution said:

"Let the sailors do their work and we will do ours."

The resolution declared that the "principal remaining demand of the jurisdiction raiding strike" is the "demand that long-shore jobs be turned over to the SUP gun-toters and hoodlums." It resolved:

• ILWU will not tolerate any change in the status quo in regard to longshore jobs.

• The union condemns the "gun-toting and gangsterism now rapidly coming to be part of the maritime industry on the Pacific Coast" due to Lundeborg's "raids and gangster warfare against other unions." The raiders, it said, have been promised longshore and stewards jobs as a reward.

• No Lundeborg gangsters or "organizers" will be allowed on ships or docks where Local 10 men are working unless they have been searched for guns and other weapons. Agreement on this protective measures will be sought with the employers.

• ILWU calls on Sen. Estes Kefauver to conduct an investigation "into the attempt to introduce gangsterism, similar to that so rampant on New York waterfronts," to San Francisco and other West Coast ports.

• Other ILWU locals on this coast, Hawaii and Alaska are asked to take similar action.

4 Calif. Smith Act Victims Ask Court OK On Testimony of 5 Civil Rights Experts

By CHARLES GLEEN

LOS ANGELES, July 6.—Motions to take testimony in written deposition from five noted non-Communist writers and scholars have been filed in federal court by four defendants in the Smith Act trial here.

If the motion is granted, those who will be asked to testify by deposition are:

• Roger N. Baldwin, New York, founder and director of the American Civil Liberties Union from 1917 to 1950, and now its national chairman.

• Vern Countryman, New Haven, Conn., law professor at Yale, author of many legal articles and a book on the Canwell committee, Washington state's un-American committee.

• Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Washington, D. C., chairman of the executive board, Americans for Democratic Action and special counsel to the CIO United Auto Workers.

• Osmond K. Fraenkel, New York, one of the nation's outstanding constitutional lawyers and author of "Our Civil Liberties."

• Fowler N. Harper, New Haven, professor of law at Yale, former general counsel of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture and author of many law review articles.

The defendants' motion was supported by a 13-page affidavit filed by William Schneiderman, chairman of the California Communist party acting as his own counsel.

The affidavit labelled the Smith Act, passed in 1940, "the first federal peace time sedition statute enacted since 1798."

As such, the affidavit said, this law "deprives persons of freedom of speech . . . assembly and for the right to petition for redress of grievances, all in violation of the First Amendment to the Constitution."

Under the circumstance of unconstitutionality, Schneiderman claimed, "a denial of the right to take (depositions) . . . would result in a failure of justice."

The Schneiderman affidavit pointed out that the Smith Act is, in effect, father to a "series of federal statutes affecting the interests of trade unions, the foreign-born, and social, political and economic organizations."

It also gave rise to "certain Congressional committees and more particularly the House Committee on un-American Activities and the Senate Internal Security Commit-

tee," he charged.

This law, the motion said, lent its own repressive substance to the President's Loyalty Order of 1947 and the so-called subversive lists of the Attorney General and "the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the enforcement of the loyalty order and the provisions of the Smith Act."

What is the validity of the government's use of this act?

"The prosecutions under the Smith Act have revealed no use of force and violence or any attempt to overthrow the government of the United States but have instead affected those who advocate peacefully the doctrines of Marxism-Leninism and ideas of basic social change."

"In sum total, there is a federal pattern of repressive legislation which equates the 'force and violence' concept of the Smith Act with critical dissent from official international and domestic governmental policies."

The Smith Act also gave rise to similar repression on state levels, the document points out.

There are "Little Smith Act" laws in 31 states, and in 15, Smith Act interpretations are used to deny the ballot to political parties. "A number of jurisdictions" exclude persons from public office or employment because of "alleged

advocacy of forcible overthrow of government," and teacher's oaths are enforced in 27 jurisdictions.

Added to all this are municipal ordinances which go even farther than state and federal laws, sometimes excluding Communists "from residence in the municipality."

CONCENTRATION CAMPS

"Thus there exists," the Schneiderman affidavit says, "a persuasive governmental pattern on federal, state and local levels which stems principally from the 'force and violence' concept of the Smith Act."

All this has led to an atmosphere, Schneiderman charged, wherein speakers are silenced, artists, writers and scientists forbidden public voice and workers in industry forced to undergo "screening." Private hospitals enforce "loyalty" oaths and workers in mass communication mediums are black-listed.

The Smith Act has resulted in the jailing of hundreds for violations of that law or for insistence upon their Constitutional rights.

Tens of thousands, the government says, are marked for concentration camps because of laws made possible by the implementing of the Smith Act, according to the affidavit.

The Smith Act atmosphere has given rise to Ku Klux Klan violence and demands for "all Com-

Smith Act Trial In Hawaii Is Set for Sept. 29

HONOLULU, July 6.—The trial date for the Hawaii Smith Act case has been set for Sept. 29. Federal Judge Jon Wiig, recently appointed to replace Judge Delbert Metzger, will hear the case.

Sept. 22 was set as the date for hearing on a defense motion for reconsideration of trial motions denied earlier by Judge J. Frank McLaughlin. These included motions for separate trials, for dismissal of the indictments on the grounds of illegally obtained evidence through wire-tapping and on other constitution points.

Communists to get out of town, and acts of violence break out in different parts of the nation—in Peekskill, N. Y., in Birmingham, in Cicero and in Miami."

LAWYERS ATTACKED

Schneiderman's attack on the Smith Act blueprints the creeping paralysis which has come upon the schools and libraries to the extent that "an actual book-burning has already taken place in Sapulpa, Okla."

Now the attack has extended to the legal profession resulting in the refusal by lawyers to defend people involved in political cases, and in some attempts to dispar attorneys who serve the oaths they took to defend the defenseless.

MARGARET NELSON FIGHTS TO FREE STEVE

By ART SHIELDS

Steve Nelson's wife Margaret came to New York last week to get help to free her husband from prison.

Steve was flung behind the four foot-thick granite walls of the Allegheny County Prison in Pittsburgh on June 26. Judge Harry M. Montgomery, a leader of the "Americans Battling Communism" group, denied bail when he told Steve that his appeal was denied. And Montgomery has indicated he will deny bail again when he sentences Steve on "sedition" charges next Thursday, July 10.

The maximum sentence under the fascist state "sedition" law of Pennsylvania is 20 years.

"They want to keep Steve in prison for life," said Margaret Nelson. "But I don't think the American people will let them do it."

The Allegheny County Prison was built 70 years ago. It is a grim ugly place—one of the most evil penal houses in America. Men's

(Continued on Page 4)



Steve and Margaret Nelson with their two children.



Why 'Butch,' 17, Spoke to The Parley

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, July 6.—Mrs. Hallinan, who has waged a tireless and nationwide campaign for the Progressive Party in her husband's stead during his imprisonment, broke down near the end of her speech. She was about to read a message from her husband but the strain of campaigning and the emotional intensity that Vincent Hallinan's acceptance statement had for her with its special personal impact, choked her up so that she could no longer continue.

As applause swept the hall in sympathy and tribute, "Butch" Hallinan, her 17-year-old campaigning son, stepped to the microphone. Then came one of the big surprises of the convention. Speaking extemporaneously, "Butch" said: "It's a great privilege to be present when your father is nominated for the Presidency of the United States. It fills me with pride that I am his son. You all know where my father is and it is an appropriate thing that he is there, for if he wasn't, I might feel that he hadn't fought hard enough for Harry Bridges."

A thunder clap of applause greeted this observation. Delegates gaped open-mouthed.

"The apple falls not far from the tree," he continued. "All over the world a new generation is rising which shows little signs of giving up the battle; indeed, we are even more militant and more sure of success than were our parents."

"We are growing into manhood." (Continued on Page 6)

Many 'Get-Well' Messages to Miss Bachrach

Streams of people have descended upon the office of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, Room 604, 401 Broadway, bringing "get-well" messages to Marion Bachrach and contributions in her name to the CEDC Fund Drive for the legal defense of the 16 Smith Act defendants. Mrs. Bachrach, whose ill in the Beth Israel Hospital, was one of the four women co-defendants in the Foley Square trial.

Because of her serious illness, Judge Dimock ruled to sever her case.

Grace Hutchins, writer and economist, brought a \$250 contribution in Marion Bachrach's name to the defense fund.

Accompanying many of the messages were contributions of \$5, \$10 and \$20.

PP Delegates Weld Aims of People into Election Platform

Special to the Daily Worker

CHICAGO, July 6.—Thunderous acclaim greeted the presentation of the Progressive Party Platform yesterday at the 1952 Peace Convention in Ashland Auditorium. The more than 2,500 Negro and white delegates from nearly every state in the nation and from Puerto Rico,

after two days of panel debate and critical discussion on the main points of the Platform, voted unanimously for the four planks that will be the heart of the party's election campaign this year.

Then the delegates in standing ovation hailed the nomination of Vincent Hallinan, for President, and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, Negro woman editor, for Vice-President, after a series of stirring nominating and seconding speeches which called on the delegates to "have faith in the people" because "they too want peace and freedom."

The 1952 platform summed up the party's appeal for a coalition of all peace-minded, liberty-loving peoples, regardless of political affiliation, race, color or creed in a Preamble that was regarded here as an outstanding document and a brilliant collective welding of the many viewpoints and backgrounds of the members of the Platform Committee.

In offering the platform, said the committee, co-chaired by Earl Dickerson of Illinois, Hugh Bryson of California, and Katherine Van Orden of New Jersey, "we reaffirm our belief in the validity of the democratic process."

"Freedom is the right to choose," it said, and "we dedicate ourselves

to the preservation and extension of that basic right."

VOTE FOR PEACE
The platform, hammered out in sessions that lasted well into the night, by a 48-man committee, whose secretary is John Abt, noted attorney, said its program and candidates offer "every voter, whatever his political affiliation, the opportunity to use his precious ballot as part of a people's referendum for peace, security and freedom."

It consisted of four major planks:

The first was headed "Peace: The Mandate of the People" and incorporated a 10-point program to end the war in Korea without any ifs, ands or buts, to stop the rearmament and rearmament of a disunited Germany, to negotiate an international agreement outlawing the use of the A and H-bombs, with effective controls and inspection of atomic stockpiles, and calling on the government to ratify the Geneva Protocol "outlawing the use of germ warfare."

The other points to the peace plank asked for a contribution to the United Nations fund of \$50 billion for aiding the resources of the underprivileged areas of the world; providing "full representa-

More on the historic Progressive Party convention in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

tion" in the UN by admitting "all present applicant nations, including the People's Republic of China"; defeat of Universal Military Training and repeal of the Draft Law; abolition of the trade barriers between this country and the USSR, China and Eastern Europe; and support for the demands for independence and freedom of colonial peoples all over the world.

The latter section demanded an end to support of the fascist regimes such as the Malan government in South Africa "and all other imperialisms which hold African and Asian peoples in colonial bondage."

The peace plank also called for full rights and "immediate independence" to the Puerto Rican people and "unrestricted freedom" to the Philippine peoples.

As the final point the platform urged swift action to hold a Big Five conference "as the only peaceful means for securing an overall settlement of differences."

3 OTHER PLANKS

The three other major planks were "Jobs and Security for Amer-

ica," "End America's Shame: Guarantee Full Civil Rights for the Negro People and Other Minorities," and "Restore Freedom to All Americans."

Under the first heading the platform began: "A prompt return to a peacetime economy is the only real guarantee of economic security for the American people. The old parties offer war and a war economy as the only way to have prosperity and stave off a depression." This plank blasted the war production steamroller which has "meant soaring prices, crushing taxes, frozen wages, mounting unemployment and sharply reduced living standards." Production for peace, said the plank, would provide millions of new jobs, decent wages, lower prices, lower taxes, improved social security and higher living standards.

A 15-point Economic Bill of Rights highlighted the job and security plank. It included pre-Korean price ceilings, an end of the wage-freeze, repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act, defeat of the Smith anti-labor bill, and a national housing program for 2,500,000 low-rent homes annually.

A tax exemption program for families of four whose income is less than \$4,000 and for individuals earning less than \$2,000 stepped up corporation taxes, defeat of the proposed federal sales tax, a comprehensive federal old-age, unemployment and disability compensation insurance, extension of the Social Security Act to all workers, self-employed persons and farmers, a \$150 minimum monthly old age plan, a \$3 weekly per child allowance in jobless aid insurance, national health insurance and a federal farm program to help the small crop-producer—these basic economic proposals received overwhelming endorsement.

The farm plank—one of the most extensive and elaborate sections in the platform—demanded a government provision for prices to be paid farmers "agreed upon and set well in advance of the production season."

"So long as necessary, the market place returns to farmers should be supplemented by production payments at national expense—and with no nonsense about basic and non-basic farm commodities and with all farmers receiving equal and equitable treatment," read the plank.

The plank on Negro Rights charged that the "deliberate official policy of government on all levels" has denied "full equality of rights to 16,000,000 Negro Americans" and is "responsible for the evils of segregation, discrimination, police brutality, terror, lynching and second-class citizenship."

It castigated this policy for shortening the average life span of the Negro people to eight years less than the life span of whites, and declared that it sanctioned "violence and murder against Negroes solely because they are Negroes."

An "aroused and determined Negro people" demand—and the Progressive Party plank pledged "vigorous and uncompromising support"—for a Federal Fair Employment Practices Law; a Federal anti-poll tax law; a Federal Anti-Lynch Law; and full representa-

REPORTER FINDS KOREA WAR UNPOPULAR EVEN AMONG REPUBLICAN DELEGATES

Special to the Daily Worker

THE SO-CALLED RANK-AND-FILE delegates here are naturally middle-class and conservatives to the core. They have their eyes on their own self-interest in the savage bidding for votes. But they also cannot but reflect something of what is going on in their communities back home.

Talking to these lower-down delegates, the Daily Worker could find no differences on one significant point—that we ought to bring our boys back home from Korea.

AN EXTREMELY conservative gentleman from Indiana who likes Taft-Hartley law and a young man from Iowa who served a six year hitch in the navy both damned

Harry Truman to the depths for "getting us into that mess in Korea."

"We didn't have any business there," said the Indiana delegate who said he was for Taft.

"Everybody out my way wants out," said the Iowa ex-serviceman who praised Eisenhower. These delegates didn't seem to know or care that their candidates want to spread the Korean war.

THE EISENHOWER FORCES are making their big drive for delegate votes with as little discussion of program as possible.

It is obvious from the innumerable gaily painted signs about town advertising Ike, from the well organized parades and demonstra-

tions, that there's plenty of money available for the Eisenhower forces. They are apparently using it, as the unsavory "Chicago Tribune" says, with the aim of stampeding the convention in a manner reminiscent of the Wendell Willkie blitz in 1940.

Tonight they have scheduled a rally which features Brig. Gen. Wild Bill Donovan, ex-heavyweight champion Gene Tunney and Commando Kelly. Title of the rally is "why we think Eisenhower is the best man to preserve the peace." It is reliably reported that they will not mention the fact that Eisenhower has been responsible for keeping out of the draft platform. (Continued on Page 6)

Soviet People Respect Americans, Want Peace With All — Ehrenbourg

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

BERLIN, July 6.—Ilya Ehrenbourg, the Soviet writer, told the World Peace Council here that "the Soviet people wants peace with America, the America of the Progressives and the Republicans and the Democrats. It wants peace with the American workers and with the American capitalists, it wants peace not only with its friends but with its enemies."

In an appeal Friday to the average American, Ehrenbourg chose the Fourth of July congratulating the American people on their Independence Day to say:

"You citizens of America, tell your responsible leaders to give up bragging and threatening and sit down around the table with the Soviet representatives, with the representatives of the other great powers, and honestly try to reach agreement thereby you will have

your country, your children, your future too."

Ehrenbourg struck the note which has been the chief feature of this meeting of more than 200 personalities from over 50 countries the theme of enlarging the world movement for peace to embrace literally everyone, no matter what other differences may exist, who wants to save the world from war. The Soviet writer said at one point: "The movement for peace has broadened, it embraces half of humanity which is enough to give pause to Gen. Eisenhower, perhaps even Gen. Ridgway, but it is not enough to make the world safe. We must think of the other half of humanity, touch the minds and hearts of the bewildered, those who know not which way to turn."

This theme was echoed in a powerful speech by the French non-Communist Emmanuel Astier

De La Vigerie, former French Minister of the Interior, who appealed to neutralist sentiment in Britain, Germany and France and emphasized that the peace movement must plainly declare it is not anti-American or anti-Soviet, just as it is not pro-Soviet or pro-American.

This position led naturally into a special appeal to the American mind which dominated Ehrenbourg's speech and found its expression also in a dialogue with Americans in the address of Polish scientist Prof. Leopold Infeld, a former collaborator of Albert Einstein.

Earlier Friday Dr. John Kingsbury, just returned from a visit to People's China, pledged all in his power to help enlighten the American people on the evidence of germ warfare and Ehrenbourg's speech was followed by a record-

ing of a stirring pledge of unity with the world peace forces from the American writer Howard Fast.

Ehrenbourg denied that any kind of "hate campaign" is emanating from the Soviet Union against the American people or the "American way of life."

Said the Soviet author: For the plain American citizen the American way of life is the life he lives his work, family, an automobile, American football, jazz, exciting films, a speech in a club or a sermon in a church, fun on Sunday and worries on Monday. Every person has a right to like or dislike such a way of life, to rate it high or to rate it low, but if this way of life pleases Americans, nobody has the right to interfere with it and nobody is interfering with it."

He then continued: "It is time the average American understood (Continued on Page 6)

(Continued on Page 6)

Press Roundup

THE TIMES gets great comfort out of a Brookings Institute "survey" which shows that some 6,500,000 individuals, belonging to 4,750,000 family units, own shares in American corporations. Exults the paper: "The U. S. has achieved a diffusion of property ownership which Karl Marx and Frederick Engels never dreamed possible. We Americans own America" and blah, blah, blah. That's just how the Times babbled before the Great Depression, when the Morgans and Rockefellers maintained and extended their hold on America's wealth, while the average Joe who had bought one share of his boss' stock or order to keep his job quickly lost his "share" in America. Big Business still owns America and the \$5 stock share which a couple of million people may own doesn't, as the Times well knows, mean a thing. And how about 140-odd million Americans who don't own even that invisible "share" in American industry?

THE POST, outdoing the McCarthy it pretends to detest, terms the Progressive Party the "Vanishing un-Americans." The Post is afraid that the PP, with its peace program, is going to make its own opportunistic adherence to the Truman party and the Korea war, look mighty disgusting to a lot of honest, progressive Americans. "The Progressives," it says, "have talked themselves into oblivion." If this were so, the Post would not have devoted a long and uneasy editorial to the subject. But although the Post editors have a standing rule to omit from their columns every stride taken in this country by those who want peace in Korea, they are unhappily aware of those strides and of the potential strength of the party which is putting peace on the ballot in November.

THE NEWS editor has been reading Herbert Hoover's memoirs and comes to the conclusion that "progressives can't knock" the Great Engineer any more because "too many people are coming alive to the fact that he was a great President, just as he is a great man." Maybe in the plush circles in which News editors travel. But to the workers and farmers who make up the mass of Americans, Hoover will always be the smirking stooge who held out a helping hand to Wall Street and spat in the face of the pleading, jobless, hungry millions of casualties of the Depression. No, the non-existent "glory" of the Hoover name isn't going to be of much help to a Republican candidate, this November.

THE MIRROR headlines: "Taft, Ike Trade Bitter Charges." Ah, well, the intensity of the campaign is perfectly understandable. It must be tough for politicians of the two old parties to maintain the pose of high mindedness when the thought of controlling all that war profit loot and all that patronage gravy drives their crooked minds wild. R. F.

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World of Labor

by George Morris

This Is No Time for a Vacation Spirit in Unions

ALTHOUGH THE STEEL strike is entering its sixth week and its effect is reaching directly and indirectly to millions of people, the steel union's strategy is conspicuous by a virtual absence of an effective public relations strategy. This is in sharp contrast to the line of the steel companies of dishing out millions of dollars for anti-union ads and other propaganda to poison the atmosphere.

The steel companies have set a pattern for many companies affected by strikes or other type of disputes with unions. No sooner is a strike on or is threatened, than the companies involved rush with full-page ads to the "public" to picture themselves as helpless victims of a "labor monopoly" and "unreasonable" labor leaders. This is a line that is obviously coordinated by the associations of big business like the NAM and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. It is a line to seize upon every strike to twist the facts so as to influence minds for new anti-labor legislation and use of the Taft-Hartley injunction against unions.

But the steel union's leaders, as those of most other unions, are apparently still underestimating the effect of this poison upon the public and even upon the thinking of their own members. There have been practically no ads and little of radio programs to answer the lies of the

employers. But most serious, there has as yet been little effort to reach the labor movement as a whole on the issues of the steel strike and for its active support. The mass meetings in Gary, Ind., and Youngstown, Ohio, addressed by Murray were the rare exceptions.

THE FAILURE of the AFL's leaders to do more than take notice of the steel strike is not surprising. Their narrowminded approach, guided by a rivalry rather than the interests of their 8,000,000 members is well known. But although five weeks of the strike have passed, we don't see very much excitement in the CIO's ranks, either. Most CIO state and city councils are on summer vacation. Having passed a resolution pledging full support, their conscience and record are clear, and that's that.

The New York City CIO council, for example, having held its meeting in June, adjourned until after Labor Day. There isn't a visible sign of any activity under its direction either to collect relief for the strikers or to tell the people of the metropolis the true facts in the steel struggle through leaflets, ads or a Madison Square Garden rally. Even CIO councils with steel locals or affiliates aren't showing much unusual activity.

Nor have progressive union groups shown much of an improvement over the others. True,

they have taken initiative for support of the steel workers and have distributed appeals for united labor action in the shops of New York, Chicago and other cities. But it is hardly on a level fitting progressives. A recent solidarity mass meeting in Union Square, New York, under the auspices of a group of progressive-led unions, although called on very short notice, was very poorly attended. The local union leaders and shop stewards of those unions, too, still have to be aroused to the importance of this struggle.

THE BASIC DIFFICULTY, however, is in the failure of the leaders of the union directly affected in the struggle to inspire the necessary urgency and spirit required by the situation.

Apparently the leaders were under illusions, first, that there wouldn't be a strike, and, when it did break out, that it won't last long. Second, they depended so much on the Truman administration to carry the ball for them, that they underestimated entirely the importance of bringing tens of thousands of strikers into active participation in the strike, mass meetings, widespread education on the issues and the development of general labor support for the struggle. That kept the strike pretty much to token picket group at gates, often sheltered from the sun or rain by company shacks or time clock offices. Little is happening to keep the struggle alive before the people.

But the steel interests are not letting a day pass without another barrage of anti-union poison. And this, despite the fact that the union has the facts for a powerful and effective appeal to labor and the public generally to put the steel companies on the defensive and picture them as responsible for the continued idleness now affecting about 2,000,000 workers.

It is to be hoped that with the

Duquesne, Pa., meeting to be addressed by Murray, July 7, the alarm will be really sounded and that the vacation spirit now prevailing in the CIO generally would end.

Steve Nelson

(Continued from Page 2)

teeth rot away from the bad food. And Steve's life isn't safe.

Several prisoners confessed to Steve two years ago, when he was there after his arrest, that they had been asked to do a job on him. They didn't do it because Steve quickly won their respect as a man.

But the danger is still there, said Margaret Nelson. And she told how Steve, who is still lame from the near fatal automobile accident of last year, has to carry his food up four flights of stairs three times a day. He marches in a line of men. One push could send him tumbling down.

FOUGHT TO SAY GOODBYE

Margaret had to fight for the right to say goodbye to Steve when the deputies rushed him out of the courtroom June 26 to the "Bridge of Sighs" that led to the prison.

A friend who was with her described the scene.

"Deputies seemed to come from everywhere when Margaret stepped forward to kiss Steve goodbye. They pushed her violently away, while Montgomery watched from the bench. It was an ugly, sickening scene.

"But Margaret wouldn't take it. She cried out loud 'What nonsense is this. I have a right to say goodbye to my husband and I'm going to do it!'

"Her voice rang through the courtroom. And it looked for a moment as though the crowd that packed the seats was about to rise and shout with her. Judge Montgomery intervened. 'Let her say goodbye to him,' he said. They were given a room in the prison where they could talk together for a few minutes."

This Judge Montgomery, who so reluctantly let Steve's wife bid him goodbye, is the same judge who rushed Steve to trial last December without a lawyer—while Steve was sick.

And he is the same judge who told Nathan Albert, a UE member, in 1950, that all Communists should be sent to prison or be deported. He said this just before he sentenced Albert to prison for 24 months for demonstrating for the rights of Negroes to swim in a public swimming pool in Pittsburgh.

Margaret Nelson has been asserting her rights against snooping FBI men as well as against Montgomery's stooges. A flock of FBI men had been making things miserable for the Nelson's Negro neighbors recently. They checked on every car that stopped on several streets near the Nelson house, and interrogated pedestrians.

The Civil Rights Congress then got out a leaflet asking why the FBI men were not investigating the murders of Negroes in Georgia and other Southern states. (And Margaret and her friends distributed the leaflet to every house in the neighborhood. The FBI cars that were parked on the surrounding streets then rolled away.)

Margaret Nelson was brought up in an atmosphere of working-class struggle in the steel town of Braddock near Pittsburgh. Her father was a local leader in the Great Steel Strike of 1919, led by William Z. Foster. And the man whom she married was a carpenter and steel worker in Pittsburgh and other towns.

She and Steve have been fighting for the workingclass together for more than two decades, and she's fighting for his freedom now.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman

Stealing Africans' Land In Tanganyika

FROM THE STATEMENTS of the representatives of certain colonial powers to the Trusteeship Council, one might believe that the colonial system had died and there was something approaching self-government and independence in the various colonial countries of the world. In fact, Enrique De Marchena of the Dominican Republic on June 25 placed his stamp of approval on the Belgian imperialists' annexation and exploitation of Ruanda-Urundi with precisely these words. He said the colonial system had died and that he hoped the ghost of that system would not continue to wander in Africa!

It is quite like looking at the world while standing on one's head to attend this mutual admiration society of colonial powers just after one has "reported" on its administration of a trust territory. For instance, as in the case of Tanganyika on June 25.

This big country (as large as Texas and Colorado combined), rich in resources, with more than seven million people, is administered by the United Kingdom. So that there was praise approaching adulation for the report of the governor, Sir Edward Twining, from the delegates of the United States, France, Belgium, Australia and New Zealand—all colonial powers. And, naturally, there was concurrence in this back-slapping from those representatives whose theme song is "Truth-I-love indeed—but dollars—I love more," namely, Thailand,

El Salvador, Dominican Republic and the stateless Koumintang mob.

OF COURSE, it had to be the representative of the Soviet Union, Mr. A. A. Soldatov, who asked questions that embarrassed the jolly old fellow of the United Kingdom. Mr. Soldatov asked for figures on the amount of agricultural machinery in Tanganyika and how it was distributed; and, of course, Sir John Lamb, the United Kingdom's special question-answerer could not give figures, but was compelled to admit (dash it all!) that the vast majority of Africans still depended on the hoe.

Then Mr. Soldatov wanted to know why corporal punishment (flogging, that is) had not been abolished in accordance with a resolution of the UN General Assembly. Whereupon Sir John said the Africans opposed its abolition!

And when Mr. Soldatov asked if arrests were still made in Tanganyika without warrant, Sir John replied that they were, but there was no discrimination as to race!

FANTASTIC, isn't it! But to proceed. When Mr. Soldatov wanted to know about land alienation policies, Sir John emphasized that great care was taken to safeguard the interests of the indigenous people. It

is in the light of this reply that we come on June 30 to the complaints of members of the Wa-Meru Tribe, as set forth by one Mr. Earle E. Seton, legal representative of the petitioners.

Mr. Seton told how the Administering Authority had decided to move the Wa-Meru people from their tribal homeland, and ignoring the people's announced opposition to this move, determined to carry it out. In November, 1951, he said, seven European officers, 66 armed African police and about 100 Kenya laborers arrived to move the people by force.

Cows, sheep and goats were driven away; household goods, if not removed, were burnt. All houses, cattle pens and sheds for storing food were razed to the ground. About 3,000 people were thus rendered homeless. One man died. Seven women suffered miscarriages.

The new lands to which the Wa-Merus were transferred had been tried by them before, had been abandoned because the area was infested with the tsetse fly, the climate was less pleasant and the rainfall meager.

From which it follows that the 100 Negro leaders in the United States who last week demanded of the Washington Administration that its delegation to the UN cease allying itself with colonial powers to deny the just demands of the colonial peoples were on exceedingly firm ground.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
 They Fight for Their Farms

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TAFT-EISENHOWER BATTLE

THE TAFT-EISENHOWER SCRAMBLE for power, loot, patronage and the control of the 60-billion-dollar-a-year pork barrel known as "defense" has been as illuminating as it has been obscene and unscrupulous.

This savage struggle, waged with bribery, pressure, threats, and undercover blackmail, is supposed to be "democracy at work," as the press shamelessly put it. But it is exactly the opposite of democracy at work; it is democracy being raped.

The American people are not permitted to have the slightest role in this political mob warfare where the entrenched machines of officeholders and patronage grabbers wield their clubs and trade their votes.

Not a single trade union, not a single Negro organization, not a single working farmer group, will be given the slightest influence in picking the candidates, the writing of the platform or the wielding of the power.

There is no trace of principle involved in the Taft-Eisenhower battle.

TAFT AND EISENHOWER both favor the revival of the Hitler Nazis. Taft always favored the Nazis, even when they were launching their war on France, Britain and the USSR as prelude to their war on the U. S. A. Eisenhower is the author of the notorious "let bygones be bygones" policy toward these Nazis who seek a war of revenge.

Taft admits that his line and Eisenhower's do not differ on any essential matter. They may quarrel over matters of detail—how many planes to use in A-bomb massacres; where to start the massacre, in Europe or in Asia; how much common fodder to squeeze out of the "allies" and how best to seize their colonial empires and markets while we save them from "communism."

Eisenhower and Taft do not differ on the drive against labor, on the McCarthyite-McCarran raids on democracy; both favor more reaction, more attacks on the people on all fronts.

The GOP wants to deceive the nation by using the issue of graft, as the reek of it fills Washington. Now Taft is being branded by Eisenhower as a corrupt stealer of votes in the state delegations. Eisenhower now wants to be elected as the enemy of graft not only in the Truman administration but within the GOP.

But is there anyone so naive as to believe that the patronage-hungry mob in the GOP rooting for Eisenhower "because he can win" will be any less crooked than the incumbents?

BEHIND EISENHOWER stand the biggest trusts in the country, men like Thomas Watson of the Morgan empire who proudly took a medal from Mussolini and hailed Hitler. Behind Taft stand the western industrialists battling with the "eastern crowd" for the lion's share of the "defense" billions.

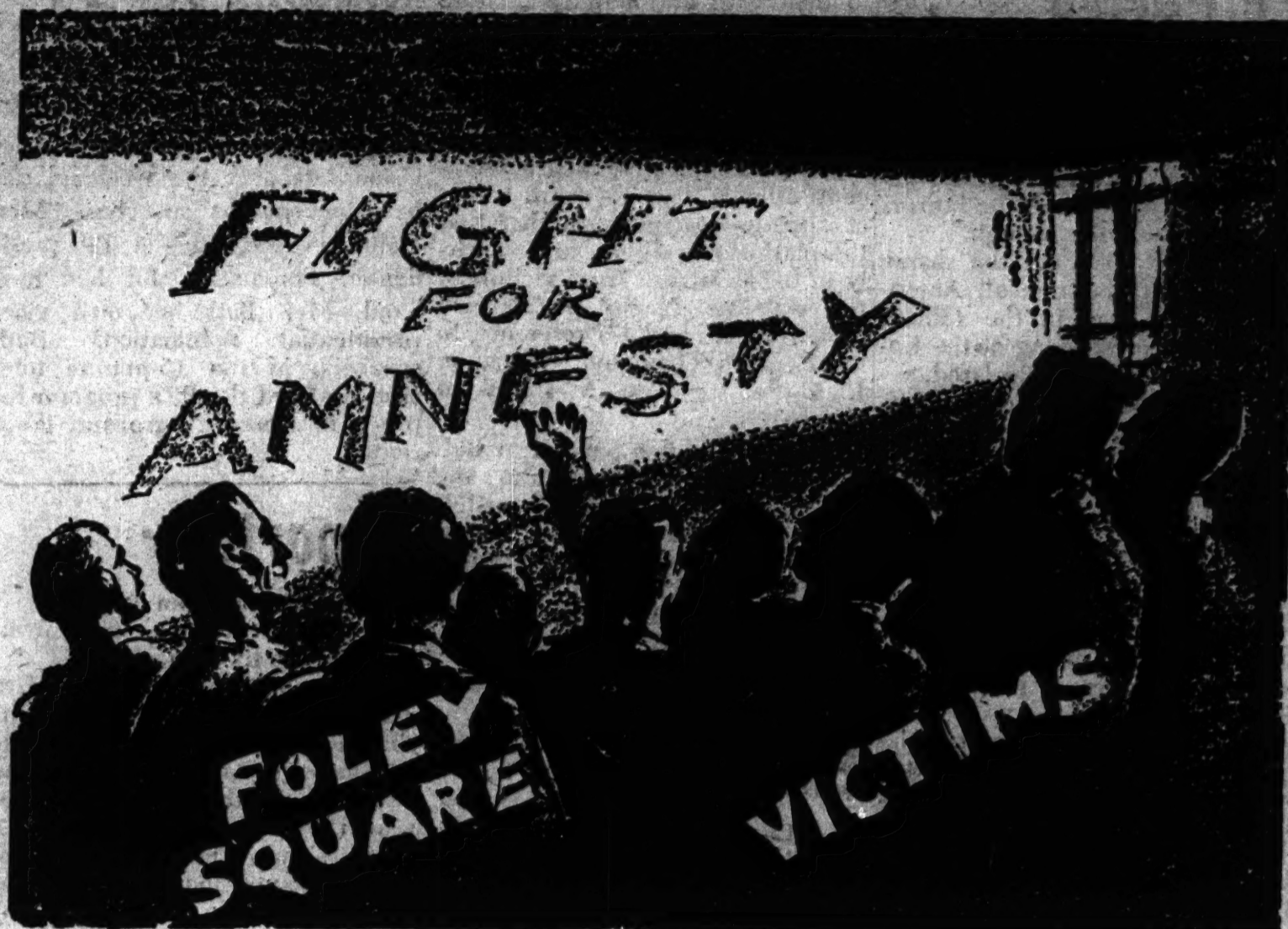
The men pulling the Eisenhower strings know and fear the rising popular hatred in America for the Korean disaster; these men fear that if this hatred of the "Truman war" in Korea is extended to the whole war program aimed at starting a war with the Soviet Union and China, then they will indeed face the "danger" of a world at peace. Hence, they feel they need Eisenhower to spread the illusions of "national unity" in the alliance with the German Nazis against the rest of Europe and the world.

In short, this Taft-Eisenhower battle is a battle to see who can best rig the elections, who can best deceive America into reaction and war, who can best "handle" the world's rising resistance to war.

THE DECEIT EMPLOYED by the Taft and Eisenhower forces to seize the nomination is the same deceit they use in deceiving the nation on the key issues of peace or war.

The people cannot be content however merely with observing with contempt this ugly rivalry for loot. The fact is that this fierce battle is itself a reflection of the tremendous popular pressure for peace, for a change for the better which is felt by the political bosses in both pro-war Wall Street parties. It reflects also the enormous resistance which mounts in Europe and Asia to Washington's war drive. Not only in a mass campaign for the Progressive Party national ticket, but in every state, local and Congressional election the pro-peace forces can actively intervene to make it difficult for the winning party to claim a mandate for reaction and war. They can do this by forcing pledges for peace, by uniting around coalition candidates who are not committed to the "inevitable war" criminality of the Eisenhower-Truman-Taft line.

The Eisenhower candidacy will be used to employ every trick to cloak the far-reaching pro-fascist schemes of this Nazi-loving general. That is the danger which the Taft-Eisenhower struggle cannot hide.



Sen. Bianchi, Backed by ALP, Aims for GOP Nomination

By MICHAEL SINGER

State Sen. William J. Bianchi, who has been denied the Republican nomination by county bosses because of his militant peace and pro-labor record in the Legislature, is waging a dramatic campaign to obtain a place on the Republican primary ballot next Aug. 19. Already endorsed by the American Labor Party, Bianchi is carrying on a canvassing drive to block the bipartisan gang-up maneuver aimed at depriving the Negro and Puerto Rican voters of the best champion in Albany of East Harlem's 22 Senatorial District.

Bianchi needs five percent of the Republican enrollment in the 10, 14 and 16 Assembly Districts comprising the 22 Senatorial District by July 15 to contest the Republican nominee, Charles Muzicato. About 490 of the district's 9,851 enrollees are needed on Bianchi's petitions to insure him a place in the Republican primary.

"I have collected virtually enough signatures by myself to put me on the ballot," Sen. Bianchi said yesterday. His campaign is unprecedented. The legislator modestly points out, "I don't think any candidate for this office has ever personally canvassed his constituents in this district."

"The people are dumbfounded when I tell them who I am," Bianchi says as he related experiences in his door-bell ringing drive.

UNBELIEVABLE

One voter when he heard the man at the threshold say, "I am Sen. Bianchi," laughed. "Who you're kidding," the voter said. "Candidates don't go around ringing doorbells."

Sen. Bianchi has an available record of proof. He opens the 1951 New York Red Book, official Albany manual, which he carries with him, turns to page 109, and points. There is his picture, his biography, his vote in the last general election and his committee assignments.

The response is immediate. Voters invite him into their homes, urge he stay and discuss local programs for housing, welfare, hospitals, transit, that he continue to fight the machine bosses and bipartisan corruption. Mostly they praise his record for peace and for labor's rights.

The Italian-American legislator, whose first term in the Legislature, created a sensation among colleagues and observers for its militant independence of both parties and brilliant floor speeches on behalf of civil liberties and

peace, is receiving most support from the Negro and Puerto Rican peoples in the 22nd Senatorial District. "But all the people—Irish, Italian, German and Jewish in my district are aware of my record; they know it is a record for them and they never fail to sign my petition eagerly," Bianchi said.

A glance at his legislative record tells why:

He led the fight to increase unemployment insurance benefits to \$35 a week for 52 weeks with children's dependency allowances. His fight to wipe the iniquitous

Hughes-Brees Law off the books was the outstanding floor battle of the 1952 session. On rent control, he introduced the measure to bar all rent rises and to prevent evictions. He also sponsored a bill to force landlord payments to tenants where violations of housing and building regulations were not removed.

He was the lone Senator to put up a real fight against the Impeller-Dewey tax deal, voting against the sales, cigarette and auto use tax measures.

It was Sen. Bianchi who spearheaded the dramatic fight in Albany against the Stuyvesant Town discriminatory evictions of tenants who opposed the Metropolitan Life Insurance Jimcrow policies, and his special bill to that effect was largely instrumental in helping achieve the great victory over the monopoly landlord.

Sen. Bianchi sponsored measures to probe police brutality against Negroes and Puerto Ricans; he fought for a \$500 million low-rent housing appropriation with guarantees against anti-Negro, anti-minority discrimination; he led the struggle for a state bond issue of \$100,000,000 to build new schools, raise teacher salaries extend the summer playground program and classroom overcrowding; he voted for the consumers in ending the ban on oleomargarine sales, and he was the ONLY legislator to demand a referendum before fare increases were imposed. His fight against the transit steal on subways and buses was the only consistent and principled battle on this issue in the Legislature.

The New York State CIO called Bianchi an outstanding member of the State Senate, citing his campaign for higher pay and better working conditions, his bill to repeal the anti-labor Condon-Wadlin Law, and his sponsorship of measures to boost Workmen's Compensation to \$35 a week with a \$3 a week extra allotment for children's dependency benefits.

Republican county boss Thomas J. Curran may not like Bianchi's record on behalf of the people. But the voters in the 22nd Senatorial District like it.

Judging from their response to his campaign against the GOP maneuver to block his renomination on that ticket, Sen. Bianchi next Aug. 19 will have given Mr. Curran and the Democrats the kind of a rebuff that New York voters hope to duplicate in other workingclass communities—a blow to war and reaction, a vote for peace, security and civil liberties.

Drop All Germ Warfare, Says Nassau ALP

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 6.—The American Labor Party of Nassau County today released a statement on the U. S. Army's plan to convert Plum Island into a germ breeding experimental station. Full text of the statement released by Henry Dolner, executive secretary follows:

"The alarm and disapproval voiced by Long Island public figures and newspapers following the announcement by the U. S. Army of plans to set up a germ-breeding lab on Plum Island reflects the general fear and horror concerning the use of germs as a method of waging war in general.

"We agree with R. Ford Hughes, Suffolk Republican leader, Rep. Ernest Greenwood (Dem), Mrs. Cleste Underhill, secretary of the Suffolk County Taxpayers Association and others who have expressed strenuous objection to the plan. We feel, however, that their objections are limited only to the idea that the germ lab should be set up any place except on Plum Island.

"The ALP demands that germs warfare should be discontinued.

"Government officials have vociferously denied use of germ warfare in Korea. We developed the atom bomb and used it. How do we expect anyone to believe that we are experimenting with germ warfare just for the sake of wasting millions and taking over places like Plum Island.

"The best way to end germ scares is to insist that the President and Congress ratify the 1925 Geneva Convention (which we signed) and use the vast sums appropriated for health instead of dis-

PP Parley

(Continued from Page 1)
Jackson, blind New Jersey Negro delegate, who said bluntly that the preamble's mere citation of the 110,000 American casualties in Korea as an example of the horrors of the war "was not enough."

"It doesn't point out the shame of America, the shame all Americans must bear in the killing, maiming and destroying of the Korean people," Jackson declared.

He urged the platform committee to write in after the sentence on the 110,000 American dead in Korea the phrase "and untold suffering of the Korean people."

"I make this not as a proposal," he said, "but as a resolution."

His suggestion was cheered. Then came a long and sharply-pointed criticism from Art Takei, Japanese-American from California.

Takei began by pointing out the failure of the platform committee to take into account the "problems of the Asians in America" and the absence of "any Asians on the platform and on the committee." He introduced seven Japanese-American delegates and as the delegates rose in tribute, cries went up: "Invite them to the platform." Marcantonio called them to the dais and for three minutes there was bedlam as the Japanese-American men and women waved their hands in greeting.

"We here are proof that the Japanese-Americans and the Asian peoples are fighting with you for peace here and abroad," Takei, who was in a U. S. detention camp in 1944, said.

He spoke of the McCarran-Walter bill and said that the platform proposal for its repeal, "which we Japanese-Americans support is not enough."

"Merely supporting its repeal in mechanical fashion sets a dangerous pattern," he declared, "because the bill does provide the rights of naturalization for Asians even if its overall features are repressive. But we have been demanding the right of citizenship for years and we must learn how to fight this type of dangerous legislation without mechanical, rigid calls just for repeal."

The McCarran-Walter bill, he said, "reflects the fear of the warmongers at the upsurge of the Asian peoples. They think that by slinging this bill before our eyes they can drag the Asians into the war camp."

Takei said the Asian peoples "will not fall into this kind of trap" but warned that the fight will be made easier for them if the Progressive Party movement "will fight for the naturalization of our people." Don't just talk repeal of the McCarran-Walter bill; fight for the right to end our second-class citizenship.

John Marshall, Leetonia, Ohio, farmer, told of his experiences in his village "where to a man and woman they hate this damned Korean war." He urged that the platform include a stirring message "something like this: Let's get the hell out of Korea. The American people understand that kind of language and they'll go for it."

Ike Tabola, Negro auto worker from Flint, Mich., and Willard Ransom, Negro leader from Indiana, joined with Sid Ordower, secretary of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity, in urging a stronger "practical aid" clause in the platform behind the steel strike. Ordower submitted a resolution, unanimously adopted with cheers which urged "support to the steel strikers in every practical way" and a united labor movement to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

His resolution called on the convention to state that the Progressive Party "declares its full and unequivocal support to the 800,000 striking steel workers."

Mrs. Hattie Brisbane, fighting Negro woman leader from Brooklyn, called for inclusion of struggle to wipe out the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Moore and other Negro victims of genocidal white supremacy.

Mrs. Irene Paull of Minnea-

polis spoke for a stronger section to deal with anti-Semitism, citing the rise of this Nazi influence in America and urging a sharp reminder to the American people of the menace to their liberties in the frameup of the Rosenbergs.

David Poindexter, Negro worker of Illinois, brought forth a roar of applause as he demanded that the platform speak out more clearly in behalf of the "first victims of the war—the Negro people and their leaders" and his reference to "that great champion, Benjamin J. Davis," evoked a storm of cheers.

Mrs. Gwendolyn Seward of Baltimore, a Negro leader in the South, speaking with heartfelt anger and emotion, told her Negro brothers and sisters that "when the FBI visits you as they did me last week, tell them you are not afraid, tell them you will continue the struggle."

Ehrenbourg

(Continued from Page 3)
that the Russians are not massing to deprive him of his Ford and that the Chinese have no intention of meddling with television programs in the United States and that the Koreans do not lust after Mr. Smith's refrigerator and that Poles are unconcerned whether the aforesaid Mr. Smith shakes or does not shake the hands of John Foster Dulles or Harry Truman and dreams into the bargain of making not only millions but billions.

It is time the average American understood that a great deal depends on him: He can promote war or he can promote peace. Nobody is preventing him from living as he pleases but if the handful of criminals decides to propagate the American way of life by force of arms, they way of life will collapse like a house of cards.

Ehrenbourg said that whether the Americans like the Soviet way of life or not is their business, he caustically referred to the "Society for the Liberation of Russia" recently headed by the former U. S. ambassador, Admiral Alan Kirk. No Society for the Liberation of America has been formed in Russia, he continued, "however much we may desire the elimination of race discrimination in the United States; we know that this depends not on the growth of Soviet armaments but on the growth of the American conscience. Hitler too wanted to talk of liberating the Russians. He wanted to liberate Russia from the Russians. The plain American should think twice whether leads the greed of the deceiver and the naivete of the deceived."

Developing this same theme of "live and let live," Ehrenbourg declared, "you have the right to choose between Democrat and Republican, between psychoanalysis and psychotherapy, between two boxers or two film stars, between the Rocky Mountains or the Florida beaches, but you do not have a right to choose between war and peace. No foreigner will call upon you to answer for voting for one or another president, for promoting the adoption or rejection of this or that law but all peoples of the world will hold you responsible, though you be a good and peaceable man if the authorities of your country venture to let loose a third world war."

It is not true that we, the Soviet people hate America. We respect the American people, their genius, their achievements in science, their inventiveness, their industry.

He concluded: I believe in the head and heart of the American people. Later this year will be held the Third World Peace Congress, the high hope of all the peoples. Let the American people realize the importance of this Congress and send a delegation that shall voice the will of every class and every party. I desire only to say that in the persons of the Soviet delegates they will find friends, able to appreciate the distinct path of every people, and desiring not to enforce on others their own.

Millions See PP Leaders on TV

Millions of Americans saw and heard Mrs. Vivian Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotta Bass on their television sets over the weekend deliver acceptance speeches. Mrs. Hallinan accepted the PP' presidential nomination for her husband, Mrs. Bass her own vice-presidential nomination. Both speakers, in the 15-minute telecast, outlined the PP's program for peace in Korea, Negro and labor rights.

Reporter

(Continued from Page 3)
form a plank denouncing universal military training.—Hall.

The subcommittee draft of a plank on FEPC and civil rights obviously is not intended of course to challenge discrimination. The essentials of the plank were revealed in this morning's newspapers as providing for a national FEPC commission which would advise and supervise a "campaign" against discrimination against minorities but which would have no powers of enforcement. Three members of the five member civil rights subcommittee voted for this the remaining two have expressed bitter opposition even to this watered-down program and want a plank which would leave the issue entirely to the states in line with Eisenhower's position.

We were with a group of Negro newspapermen and delegates in the lobby of the Conrad Hilton Hotel about noon today. They discussed the plank indignantly. "This is going back, not forward," said a delegate. He said if either the majority or minority draft is accepted by the platform committee, Negro delegates will take their fight to the floor. The majority draft is in line with Taft's position for FEPC without enforcement powers.

GOP

(Continued from Page 1)
peated endorsement of the Taft-Hartley Act and insistence that it be invoked against the striking steel workers. It includes, as of now, a watered down sellout version of FEPC.

(FEPC with enforcement powers has long been attacked by GOP leaders as a form of state socialism or communism.)

The foreign policy plank was described in detail by John Foster Dulles to Eisenhower in a conference in the General's Blackstone Hotel suite yesterday evening. Newspapers here report that Eisenhower "expressed satisfaction" and now Dulles is arranging an appointment with Taft.

According to the best information here this plank consists of a diatribe against the Truman Administration for not having been sufficiently successful in his own campaign against "Communism" in various countries of the world, and specifically his "failure to prevent the Korean War." It denounces, while it does not completely repudiate, the Yalta and Potsdam agreements as well as all other efforts of Franklin Roosevelt in the interests of American-Soviet collaboration for peace.

Perhaps the most sinister and dangerous piece of warmongering in the draft platform however is the pledge to give support, including military aid, to fascists and reactionaries ousted by the peoples of China and the new democracies of Eastern Europe to restore them to power. It calls for "new and dynamic" efforts to bring these peoples back into the orbit of world, and especially American, imperialism.

The bitterness between the Taft and Eisenhower forces has erupted in sharp charges that the Taft forces have stolen votes from Eisenhower and on the other hand, that Eisenhower's crowd has libeled, slandered and smeared the Taft people. There seems little doubt that both charges are true. Some party elders, including

former President Herbert Hoover and certain financial leaders who are active in top inner circles, are pleading for a soft-pedaling of the charges to save the party from a disastrous split.

Platform

(Continued from Page 3)
tion of the Negro, Puerto Rican and Mexican-American minorities in Congress, in State Legislatures and all levels of public office, elective and appointive.

The Platform demanded repeal of the Smith, McCarran, and the new McCarran-Walter Acts; an end to the persecution and deportation of native and foreign-born Americans because of their "trade union or political activities or opinions;" abolition of the House Un-American Affairs Committee; an end to the "loyalty," witchhunt "screening" program, repeal of the Magnuson Act which "screens" maritime workers; and guarantee of freedom "of advocacy" for lawyers and freedom for the courageous members of the bar who dared defend the rights of minority opinion and causes.

The Preamble of the Platform said that every party, in recognition of the American people's demand for peace, will claim to be the "peace party in 1952." Only one touchstone faces the voter to test the sincerity of these claims, said the Preamble. It is: "Does the party have a program for ending the fighting in Korea? Has it any proposal to stop a useless and senseless war which has already cost over 110,000 American casualties and under cover of which the people are being robbed of their freedom and their substance?"

The key to peace, said the Preamble, remains American-Soviet understanding and cooperation. The Progressive Party, it declared, "asserts that the real threat to American security comes not from without, but from within; from the policies of the bipartisans themselves."

The Convention cheered the Platform's declaration that the "true America can and must be restored: The America of a great and creative people, born to a tradition of individual liberty and the friends of peoples striving for freedom everywhere..."

'Butch'

(Continued from Page 3)
We cannot be intimidated. We cannot be defeated and we will add to your efforts a new and irresistible force starting as of now. On behalf of my father, my brothers and I will accept both the honor and the responsibility involved in this nomination and you may be sure that he will carry both as far as human energy and courage can—and we—his sons—will help him."

He saluted the audience to a deafening roar of cheers with cries of "Butch for President" from many delegates, and left the platform, his face flushed and his eyes brimming with tears.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT TO SHARE
(Manhattan)
WILL SHARE my handsome downtown apartment with woman in 40's. Must be permanent occupancy. Write Box 808, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE
(Appliances)
ENGLISH BICYCLE—lightweight, 3 speed, hand brakes, equipped—\$70 value. Spec. 349.99. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.

SERVICES
(Dishwashers)
SOPA #12. Chair 36 up, seal bottoms rebuilt like new. Vacuum cleaned included. Slip covers. Academy 3-9732.

SOPA reworked, retined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, upholstered, reupholstered. Give us a try. Mornings 9-11, Evenings 5-7:30.

TELEVISION
TV SERVICE and installations immediate attention to all calls 24 plus parts. Call WA 7-3825.

TRUCKS FOR HIRE
JAMES & SPIES Moving and Pickup Service. City, beach and country. UN 4-7707.

Olympics Passport

(Continued from Page 1)
spelled out in our Bill of Rights and most fundamental traditions mean by leave of the passport division of the State Department?

We would like to ask the other newspapers in this city, regardless of any political differences with the Daily Worker, where they stand on this matter and whether they will speak out for our right to send a sports reporter to cover a sports event.

It might be noted that Rodney needed no special dispensation from R. B. Shipley when he went overseas to fight for his country for 32 months in the Pacific with a twice-cited Field Hospital.

It seems the State Department simply does not want the Daily Worker to cover and report the Olympic Games. Why? Is it because the 1952 Olympic Games mark an occasion when the young athletes of our land meet and compete in friendship and sportsmanship with the athletes of the rest of the world, including those of the Soviet Union? and that to the ordinary American this sounds like an event that may help mutual understanding and peace?

Due to the shameful delaying tactics of the State Department time is now short. Rodney must receive his passport within the next few days to make it possible for him to go to Helsinki. He cannot wait till the twelfth hour without the danger of forfeiting the considerable amount of money already outlaid by the Daily Worker for plane fare, housing and other expenses.

The very avoidance of a direct denial of freedom of the press by the State Department shows that quickly applied pressure can force the question into the open and win.

We have wired Erik Von Frenckell, Finnish president of the Olympic Games, to use his good offices with the State Department in the spirit of the Olympic Games and full coverage.

We ask our readers, the newspapers, and all Americans concerned with elementary freedom of the press to quickly wire President Truman and the State Department asking that the passport be issue immediately.

Shopper's Guide

Insurance
CARL BRODSKY
All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.
799 Broadway GR 5-3326

Mill End Goods
From JUNE 9th thru JULY 15th
I WILL BE OPEN ONLY
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday
and Thursday, 5 to 7 p. m.
During these 2 hours real values
will be available.
MILL END IMPORTS
30 E. 11th St. — Open 9-5

Moving and Storage
MOVING • STORAGE
FRANK GIARAMITA
13 E. 34th St.
Room 204 Bldg.
EFFICIENT • RELIABLE
GR 7-2457

Restaurants
JADE MOUNTAIN
At-Conditioned
197 SECOND AVENUE
Tel. 12 and 13 Bldg. — GR 7-3888
Quality Chinese Food
Special Attention to Parties & Banquets

'Battle of the Books' Spreading in France

By PIERRE GAMARRA

PARIS—A literary event of great importance has been taking place in France within the last two years. It is known as the Battle of Books. What does this expression mean?

In its first phase, which is still going on, the Battle of Books takes place in the following way. Writers, novelists, essayists and poets go to a French Department to visit the town and villages there. They meet workers, peasants, civil servants, housewives, teachers, intellectuals. Conversation takes place, a wide variety of questions are asked, and the books are sold and distributed. Let us say at once that these meetings, debates and discussions are always very successful.

Of course, there are not banal discussions dealing with just any subject. This Battle of Books has an aim, the defense of books of peace and progress, whether they are modern works or the rich and fine literary heritage left to us by the writers of the past. In fact, these books are in danger. And this danger threatens them at every stage of their existence. From production to distribution powerful millionaire trusts are trying to capture the market, aided by the increase in the price of paper and printing expenses which threaten the existence of small firms.

Healthy literature has enemies. A tremendous campaign of perversion and debasement of people's minds has been launched against it. Books and illustrated newspapers in millions of copies try to accustom people to violence, murder and perversion. There is a "literature" of gangsterism, prostitution and degradation.

It is clear that we are not only dealing with a "literary" problem but with psychological propaganda in general. Has not the old cry of oppression and fascism always been—death to knowledge, death to culture? When the mind is stifled it is easier to gag freedom and to lead the people to horrible slaughter.

It is against these grave dangers that progressive writers and all the friends of good books are making a stand. It is the concern of all decent men to preserve the national heritage.

But very quickly the first phase of the Battle of Books was shown to be inadequate. Certainly, a conversation between a writer and the public always creates a great deal of interest; it is something quite new and valuable. It was important to follow it with concrete achievement, both simple and practical. We had to help the book make its way. We had to help to organize understanding.

That is how the idea originated for a small library, modest perhaps but compiled with care, costing little and helping the new reader to take his first steps into the great realm of books.

Thus was born the "Battle of the Books Libraries Center." It is, of course, a non-commercial organization, whose essential aim is to promote the distribution of books.

Its motto is clear: to put the book of peace and progress within the reach of the hand and pocket of the reader.

Taking account of the experience gained from the first meetings and opinions expressed, the Center put at the disposal of its members three types of libraries in 27, or 79 volumes for 5,000, 10,000 or 15,000 francs respectively. (350 francs equals one dollar) These prices are obviously calculated at rock bottom. The books are accompanied by a clear and simple catalogue and index cards which facilitates the work of the librarian or person responsible.

These little libraries prospered

within a few months after the first ones were established. To a certain extent they exist throughout France: in hairdressing parlors and grocery shops, at pit-heads, in cloakrooms, canteens, labor exchanges, youth clubs, women's committees, etc.

When the housewife does her weekly shopping she chooses at the same time a volume of Balzac or Hugo, a book by Aragon, Romain Rolland or Andre Stil. The worker has a modest but precious little bookrack near his work-bench where he can choose the best pages, the healthy and thrilling pages of French and world literature. He will read Amado or de Coster, Fadaye or Dickens, Jack London or Fucik.

To be sure there are still only a few hundreds of these Battle of the Books Libraries in France. It is many and yet very few. Every day, however, will bring still more, and we can foresee without fear of contradiction that there will soon be a network of thousands of reading corners, friendly places which are also places for discussions, the exchange of ideas, and the broadening of points of view.

A very large public is being introduced to culture. Thousands of organizers are being trained, thousands of readers are becoming aware that beautiful works are also good works and that one can also fight for peace and independence by defending the independence of culture.

Supported by Factory Committees, many Battle of the Books Libraries have already been set up both in large and small factories. And in this way it has been possible to observe many things.

In the first place, it is necessary to put the book within easy reach of the reader.

A very large and important library is extremely useful, but if the worker has to make a long

journey to choose his books, or if the catalogue deters him by its magnitude, then he will put his choice of a book off until tomorrow. That is where the small BBL (Battle of the Book Library) comes in, making the new reader's first steps easy. This small BBL thus serves as a beginning or a nucleus of a larger library.

The workers of an Ivory sheet-metal works wrote to the BBL Center saying that they had made a discovery in getting up their first library.

Up to then, this task had been considered a secondary one, which could be given to anyone.

Actually, the workers showed an extraordinary interest in the books. After being handled by several readers, the books are in excellent condition, well covered, respected and loved. The worker takes the book home with him. He is not the only one to read it. His wife and children also read the book from the BBL. Discussions have begun round the work benches. They are buying the literature of peace and progress instead of the shocking, violently-illustrated stories.

The first BBL set up in France can be found in the miners district of St. Etienne, in the Couriot pits. It is extraordinarily successful. Its books are always on loan.

Another BBL in a metal factory in a Paris suburb has just extended its activity. To interest the readers of Les Miserables, it organized a Victor Hugo exhibition on the occasion of 150th anniversary of the poet's birth. We could go on giving examples.

Thus, thanks to the Battle of the Books Libraries, culture is no longer abstract, distant and as inaccessible as had been pretended. It is alive and very near. A book becomes a loved companion and is also a friend which brings people together and makes friends.

16mm Peace Film Reconstruction Mythology Available By Quakers

The Society of Friends (Quakers) has produced a 15-minute peace film which is available on 16mm at a small rental fee. The film pleads for great power negotiations to restore world peace. One important point is made following shots of school children huddled beneath their desks in a civilian defense rehearsal.

"Peace is the best civilian defense," says the commentator.

For further information write to the Friends Service Committee 1830 Sutter St. San Francisco.

The London New Statesman and Nation has been poking fun at Hollywood bluffs on alleged Biblical films. When 'David and Bathsheba' was introduced to England, posters called it "the Bible's most flaming story of transgression.... A tremendous cast of thousands recreate a world of passion and fire." Announcing some "coming soon" films The New Statesman and Nation spoofed: "Thrill to a new kind of love—Bolder than 'Too Far, Mr. Potiphar.' Better than 'I Was A Sodomite for the FBI.' Next week at your neighborhood theatre—'Mr. Lot Goes to Town.'"

Trial of Hollywood producer Sidney Buchman on contempt of Congress charges stemming out of his recent refusal to cooperate with the House Un-American Committee has been postponed, possibly till fall, because of the illness of Judge F. Dickinson Letters. The trial was scheduled to begin this week.

The Soviet film 'Ivan the Terrible' (made by the late Sergie Eisenstein) was seen on television the other day... in Mexico City,

on the scoreboard— by lester rodney

The 'Times' and Satchel Paige

"SACHEL GAINS HIS GOAL" was the title of an editorial in the New York Times the other day. It was about Satchel Paige being named to the American League team for the annual Allstar game Tuesday.

Said the editorial: "Satchel Paige is the great Negro baseball player—some say greatest—who had the misfortune to be born 25 years too soon." It also praises Casey Stengel, manager of the American League team who made the pitching selections, for having done something "wonderful."

To put it bluntly, this kind of patronizing bilge is just sickening coming from papers which never did a thing to get Satchel Paige into the big leagues all the long years he was kept out by jimcrow, and it's about time somebody said so.

Exactly where was the New York Times 15 years ago when Paige, then the greatest pitcher in the land by far, challenged the sportsmanship of the American people through an interview in the Daily Worker, the only paper which even mentioned the fact of baseball jimcrow, let alone fought it!

In the issue of Sept. 16, 1937, this writer interviewed Paige at the Hotel Olga in Harlem. Paige said the following: "Just let them take a vote of the baseball fans as to whether they want us in the game or not. I've been all over the country and I know it would be 100-1 for us."

He also said: "Let the winners of the World Series play us (a Negro Allstar team headed by Paige) just one game at the Yankee Stadium—and if we don't beat them before a packed house they don't have to pay us!... No allstar team of major leaguers has ever beaten us on the Pacific Coast in after the season games. And they had some ball players trying. Joe DiMaggio, Charley Gehring, Pepper Martin, Dizzy Dean, Babe Herman and others. There must be something wrong somewhere. Must be just a few men who don't want us to play big league ball. The players are OK and the crowds are with us."

The Daily Worker made Paige's challenge available to all New York papers, including the Times. It was not "fit to print."

Satchel Paige, the greatest pitcher of modern times, should have played in at least 15 Allstar games by now (they began in 1933). His name should be in the big league record books alongside of and probably above those of Christy Mathewson, Walter Johnson, Grover Cleveland Alexander and the like. The very history of baseball, of Allstar winners, of pennant winners and World Series winners, would have been different with a pitcher of Paige's monumental stature in there as he should have been from possibly 1927 on.

The New York Times and all the other papers that aided and abetted the jimcrows with their silence all the long years cannot make up to Satchel Paige, to the late Josh Gibson and all the other Negro stars known and unknown, by slushy editorials about Paige now.

"The misfortune to be born 25 years too soon." Isn't that really something! It was his fault for not knowing when to be born!

Nor is Paige "the great Negro baseball player—some say the greatest." He was the greatest pitcher, white or Negro. And Casey Stengel did nothing "wonderful," and handed out no favors. Paige at the age of 45 solidly earned his spot on the Allstars with the most spectacular relief pitching seen in years. Hurling for a losing, weak-hitting team he has won six, directly saved nine more going to the other pitchers' credit and pitched brilliantly in vain in others. In one night game in Washington he went seven scoreless innings to win in the 17th. Then he hurled ten more scoreless relief innings through the 18th in a tie called by a curfew. And in Cleveland last week he went 10 more scoreless innings in relief for his weak-hitting team and finally tired to lose in the 19th in the wee hours of the morning.

At about one-fourth of what he was he is still an allstar pitcher. And for the fact that baseball is graced by his presence even in his post-peak years, fans certainly owe no thanks to the New York Times.

Olympic Sportsmanship

THERE ARE THOSE, of course, who are trying to use the fact that the Soviet Union is competing in the 1952 Olympic Games to help whip up the profitable war fervor. You've heard them: "We've gotta beat the Russians! They must not win a single event! Stuff like that. (These are usually the same people who wanted to keep the Russians out of the Olympics because "they would bring politics into sports.")

For instance, Dun & Bradstreet, the big business credit rating outfit, in donating space in its magazine "Dun's Review" for the laudatory purpose of raising enough money to finance the full U.S. Olympic team, does it with great big headlines:

WILL RUSSIA BEAT THE U. S.?

That's the big question of the Games, it goes on to say. Not international competition in friendship.

But this perversion of the meaning of sports and sportsmanship is not making any great headway that anyone can see among athletes and fans.

This is what a famed sportscaster and ex-Olympic sprinter, Marty Glickman, recently had to say about the subject. "We should not raise money to beat the Russians," he said, "we should

(Continued on Page 8)

'Cover the Olympics' Fund

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

Best & Co. Head, Taft Backer, Gave Out Anti-Semitic Tract

Anti-Semitic literature was circularized by the head of Best & Co., Fifth Ave. department store, in a folder of Taft campaign propaganda, it was revealed here over the weekend. The distributor was Philip LeBoutillier, Best & Co. president and a Taft backer. The campaign brochure included pamphlets by the professional anti-Semite Gerald B. Winrod as well as material by Joseph Kamp and John O. Beatty.

LeBoutillier's action became known after radio broadcasters Drew Pearson and Barry Gray ex-

posed the nature of the hate literature. The Big Business Taft-supporter, after protests by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai Brith, wrote the ADL on June 18 apologizing for his "stupid mistake." LeBoutillier said he didn't know the material was anti-Semitic. "I am deeply chagrined that I did not understand their significance before I sent it out, which I was actuated in doing solely from political considerations."

Winrod's pamphlet, sent out by LeBoutillier, attacked "international Jewry." The Taft-backer,

writing to each of the 75 persons who had received his propaganda packet, declared that "I disavow and denounce the type of propaganda contained in such passages."

Steel Workers Go Into 6th Week of Strike

Steel workers will begin the sixth week of their strike today with no sign of new negotiations to settle it. Meanwhile the wave of layoffs in industries dependent on steel is continuing to spread at an accelerated pace.

When the general shutdown of business and government offices began for the July Fourth holidays, the "Big Six" steel companies, following a secret parley in Cleveland, agreed to hold their lines against the new settlement terms offered by the steel union.

President Truman at a press conference said he will not invoke the Taft-Hartley law and charged the big steel companies with a conspiracy to prevent smaller independent companies from settling.

Some hours later, the United Steelworkers of America filed charges against the "Big Six" before the National Labor Relations Board for conspiring to prevent other companies from bargaining with the union.

Detroit Poll Registration At 900,000, All-Time Record

DETROIT. — Over 900,000 voters have registered in Detroit, 200,000 higher than at any other time.

A decisive role will be played by labor, the Negro people, the farmers, women and youth.

Politicians are beating on the doors of union halls for backing. The early starters are finding that people are asking their stand on life and death issues.

First is how to get the war ended in Korea; reduce prices; steady employment (this is a big issue in Michigan where 100,000 are unemployed because the war economy has meant layoffs); FEPC to start putting a halt to employers' "white only" discriminatory hiring policies. Civil rights is a great issue here, repeal of the Trucks Act, anti-labor Bonine and Hutchinson Acts and strengthening the

Diggs Civil Rights law to take away licenses of public places who refuse to serve Negroes.

The struggle of the Negro people for more representation in legislative bodies has reached new heights, as seen by the fact that an all-time high number of Negro candidates have filed for office. Two years ago, seven Negro candidates filed, this year 14 filed.

500 DEATHS MAR HOLIDAY

The holiday death toll was almost 400 by late yesterday afternoon as traffic accidents, drownings and miscellaneous accidents took their annual toll. Shortly after 6 p.m., deaths totalled 499, of which 297 were in traffic accidents.

UAW Flint Chevy Heads Back Lewis T-H Fight Fund DeSoto Leaflet Urges Steel Strike Support

DETROIT.—A leaflet calling for support to the striking steel workers was issued by Chrysler UAW unionists and asked auto workers "How would you feel if Chrysler Corporation said you must work for:

- "1—Straight time on Saturday and Sunday.
- "2—About 30 cents an hour less than you make now.
- "3—More speedup and less union rights?"

The leaflet says this is what the

steel bosses and Truman call an "emergency" while the newspapers print a lot of poppycock about legal court decisions, hiding the real facts.

The leaflet tells some more facts like:

- (a) Nearly 60 percent of all steel workers earn less than the Bureau of Labor Statistics "modest but liveable" budget.
- (b) The lower paid one-third of the 288,000 workers at U.S. Steel average only \$1.41 an hour.
- (c) Production has increased 40.5 percent per man since 1939.
- (d) Profits in 1939 for the steel companies were 156 million, in 1951 then went up to one billion eight hundred and three million dollars.
- (e) The steel workers are denied the much-wanted union shop.

The Chrysler unionists urge all UAW locals give full support to the steel workers' demands and for local officers to map action for the members to carry out.

John L. Lewis's call for labor unity should be joined in by all organized labor because if the steel workers are beaten no union is safe, the leaflet adds.

FLINT.—Tony O'Brien, newly-elected president of the Chevrolet Local 659 here, called for Phil Murray, William Green, John L. Lewis, Walter Reuther and the heads of the railroad unions to stand solidly together backing the striking steel workers.

As editor of the union newspaper, O'Brien writes in "The Searchlight" that Big Business has formed an alliance to smash the steel workers, therefore organized labor should follow Lewis' offer of ten million dollars to fight the Taft-Hartley Law with similar cooperation.

"Now is the time to throw aside factional differences of the great unions and join in a fight against the reactionary Big Business and its representatives. The steel strike will effect the wages and working conditions of all labor in the U.S.A. Where steel goes so will labor," O'Brien writes.

Why let the other fellow do the fighting in this one, he asks, "it is our fight, let's pitch in." He points out that the steel workers are fighting for many of the things the auto workers fought for.

THE PICTURE YOU'VE WAITED FOR!
SEE HITLER AT BAY!
FLOODING OF BERLIN SUBWAYS!
THE NEW
"FALL OF BERLIN"
IN MAGICOLOR
MUSIC BY SYLVANOVA
MANAGEMENT BY
HITLER AND NAZI
ARTISTS RELEASE
E. STANLEY & SONS

STEP UP PETITION DRIVE FOR PLACE ON THE BALLOT

CHICAGO.—Plans for a stepped up petition drive for a place on the ballot were announced here by leaders of the Illinois Progressive Party.

"The Chicago Convention of the Progressive Party will be a powerful stimulus to all Chicago—our first action in support of that historic convention and its decisions will be a high gear drive to win signatures in Cook County for the Progressive Party State and National tickets," said J. H. Wishart, Progressive Party State Director. Signatures collected in Chicago already total more than 15,000. Mobilizing in neighborhoods, beaches and parks, Progressives have carried the drive for free elections in Illinois all through Chicago in June.

★ WHILE Chicago work con-

tinues in July, Progressives will also tackle the giant job of signature collection in counties throughout the state. Nearby counties will be visited by teams of volunteers over weekends. More distant counties will be covered by volunteer teams operating for a full week of signature gathering. In a substantial number of counties, signature gathering will be carried through by individuals responding to the Progressive Party ads which offered \$150 for 300 valid signatures in a county.

The downstate campaign is under the direction of William H. Miller.

In addition to signature gathering to meet the technical requirements of the law, Progressives have mapped a campaign of action to break the bipartisan conspiracy which in 1948 and 1950 denied the PP a place on the ballot.

'ON THE SCOREBOARD'

(Continued from Page 7)

raise money to send our athletes to take part. That is our main goal. . . .

The Daily News Inquiring Photographer the other day at the Touchdown Club luncheon to raise money for the Olympic team asked the question, "What was your reaction to the news that the Russians will participate in the Olympics this year?"

Here are some of the interesting answers: Harry D. Henshel, veteran Olympic figure now co-chairman of the NY Olympic Committee: "It can't do any harm and it might do some good to have common men meet common men. The ordinary Russian must be as interested in the personality of the average American as we are curious about him. Russian athletes may have minds as open as ours."

Jim Connolly, first American winner in Olympic Games: "The Olympics should be open to allcomers. It's good to bring various nationalities together in sports. . . ."

Fritz Pollard, Jr., Olympic high hurdles in 1920: "I'm as pleased as I am surprised to see them accept the invitation to participate. Maybe a new diplomacy will be born. Who knows?"

LeRoy Campbell, Olympic half mile selection, 1916: "I feel that the Olympics would not be truly representative if all countries were not invited to compete. Will Rogers once said: 'I never met a man I didn't like.' A meeting might follow Rogers' thought."

Col. Alexander M. Weyand, Olympic wrestler, 1920: "I was glad to read the news and I am heartily in favor of Russian participation. We know very little about the Russian people because of the Iron Curtain and their participation is certain to add much interest."

This doesn't sound like Dun & Bradstreet's "sportsmanship." It is much more typical of how people really feel.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan
TONIGHT is the first class of the course "White Chauvinism: Its Cause and Cure" with Dollie Mason. This and many other interesting courses are offered in the summer term of the Jefferson School. There is still time to register and attend classes. Catalogs are available at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 875 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) WA 9-1600.

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